

REPORT

1956-57



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This is the Fifth Annual Report reviewing the progress of the Community Development and N.E.S. programme in India. A short Report was presented to the Parliament during its last Session. The present Report is, more comprehensive and relates to the First Year of the Second Plan, a period in which programme had considerably expanded.

It is hoped that with the momentum already gathered, it will not be difficult to achieve the target of covering the entire country under the N.E.S. during the Second Plan.

A significant feature of the year under report is the greater measure of co-operation which has been forthcoming from the various Central Ministries and State Development Departments, in the implementation of the programme.

CHAPTER I

PROGRAMME AND ITS COVERAGE

Nearly 4½ years have elapsed since October, 1952, when the Community Development Programme was inaugurated in different parts of the country. The programme has considerably expanded during these years and at present covers about 235 thousand villages with a rural population of 130 millions. Of this coverage, about 41 per cent is under the intensive development phase and the rest under National Extension Service. As stated in the previous reports the programme embraces all aspects of development in the socio-economic life of the rural community and has been designed so as to :—

- (i) provide a clear target of physical accomplishments against which the work of the Government agency could be measured in precise form;
- (ii) bring the Government agency closer to the people thereby bridging the gap between the people and the Government;
- (iii) bring the people's representatives nearer to the people so as to provide the necessary leadership;
- (iv) develop representative institutions of the people from the ground upwards;
- (v) bring about a coalition between the people's representatives and the people's servants manning the Government agency for a concerted effort for the building of New India.

Viewed in the light of the above objective, the programme has gained considerable momentum and has succeeded in a great measure in changing the outlook of the rural people towards development and creating in them a will to work for their economic betterment and a higher standard of living. Apart from individual improvement both in the economic and cultural fields, the efforts of the people in promoting community welfare has been substantial.

The period of operation of the first 55 Community Projects and 53 Community Development Blocks which were started on 2nd October, 1952 and 1953, respectively ended on 30th September, 1956. The execution of the uncompleted works in these Projects/Blocks on that date was however allowed to be continued up to 31st March,

1957, within the available savings. In certain cases, however, where the work was not likely to be completed by 31st March, 1957 and the quantum of unused funds were of considerable magnitude, the period of operation has been further extended for periods ranging from 3 months to one year. The following table shows the total number of post intensive blocks, Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Blocks at present in operation in the country :—

Series					No. of blocks allotted	No. of villages covered	Population covered (in million)
1					2	3	4
<i>Post Intensive Blocks:</i>							
1952-53	.	..	.	..	206	27,388	16.9
1953-54	.	..	..	..	53	8,682	4.4
<i>Community Development Blocks: (converted from N.E.S.)</i>							
1955-56	..	..	..	..	152	21,438	12.4
1956-57	..	..	..	..	250	35,752	13.3
1957-58	..	..	..	..	99	11,486	5.3
<i>National Extension Service Blocks:</i>							
1954-55	..	..	..	..	49	6,720	3.7
1955-56	..	..	..	..	252	35,797	17.7
1956-57	..	..	..	..	491	61,447	34.0
1957-58	..	..	..	..	262	26,200	17.3
TOTAL					1,814	2,34,910	130.0

For the development of backward areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 43 special multipurpose projects financed jointly by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Community Development have been started in the various States. The total schematic expenditure per project is Rs. 27 lakhs for a period of 5 years (Rs. 15 lakhs to be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rs. 12 lakhs by the Ministry of Community Development). These blocks will be treated as intensive development blocks from their inception.

In order to assist in keeping up the tempo of work in the Project/Blocks which have reverted to the post intensive phase, an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 per annum per block has been allowed for a period of 3 years for programme relating to Local Works and Social Education.

*Includes 43 special multipurpose blocks taken up *ab-initio* as C. D. Block.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Planning Commission *vide* Section 3 Chapter XV of the Second Five Year Plan, it has been decided that the whole country should be covered with National Extension Service Blocks and not less than 40 per cent of the N.E.S. Blocks should be converted into Community Development Blocks for the purpose of intensive development. This means starting about 3,800 additional N.E.S. Blocks of which at least 1,120 are to be converted into C.D. Blocks during the Second Plan period. A provision of Rs. 200 crores for Community Development and N.E.S. has been made in the Second Plan. In view of the limited provision in the Second Plan, the estimated ceiling expenditure on a C.D. and N.E.S. Block has been reduced from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs and from Rs. 4.5 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs, respectively. The Government of India have agreed to continue to meet 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on 'Personnel' to be retained on the N.E.S. staffing pattern in the block which will have completed their scheduled period of operation. This expenditure has been treated as 'Committed' expenditure and is not included in the cost of development provided for in the Plan.

A significant contribution of the programme during the past few years is that it is increasing the trend for co-ordination of the development and other welfare activities among the various departments of the Government both at the Centre and in the States. With the participation from the non-officials in the implementation of programme steadily increasing, the progress in future years is expected to be further speeded up.

The Ministry have had the benefit of advice on the important aspects of the programme from the estimates Committee who examine the estimates relating to this Ministry during the year under review and made certain important recommendations which are receiving close attention. The Ministry also had the opportunity of getting the valuable suggestions of Dr. Carl C. Taylor and Mr. M. L. Wilson, Ford Foundation Consultants who after having studied the programme in detail, made certain important recommendations. These also are receiving close attention.

CHAPTER II

BUDGET

With a view to expedite the implementation of the programme, powers to accord general approval to the three-year programme of work and budget estimates in respect of the N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks, was given to the State Governments.

Subsidy for private minor irrigation schemes financed from the C.D. and N.E.S. Block budgets, allowed towards the close of the First Plan period has been extended during the Second Plan.

Having regard to the high priority accorded to increase in agricultural production in the Second Plan, the State Governments have been advised to make provision in the block budgets for expenditure on schemes under the head 'A.H. and Agr. Extension' by reapp production of funds from other heads of the schematic budgets. It has also been recently agreed that unspent funds available under 'Irrigation and Reclamation' in the block budgets may be diverted to the head 'A.H. and Agr. Extension' wherever considered necessary.

Consequent on the enactment of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956, administrative responsibility of the programme in the Union Territories has devolved on this Ministry. Accordingly, all matters relating to the preparation of capital budgets of the Union Territories and issue of sanctions for grant of third party loans etc. are now handled by this Ministry.

The question of decentralisation of the procedure for obtaining equipment and material under Operational Agreement No. 8 and its Supplements has been finalised and it has been decided to give effect to the decentralised procedure from the year 1957-58.

The Revised Estimates 1956-57 and Budget Estimates 1957-58 of Capital and Revenue expenditure relating to Community Development

and N.E.S. Programme involving Central assistance are shown below :—

(Figures in Lakhs of Rs.)

Community Development Projects	Nature of Central Assistance	Actuals 1955-56	Budget Estimates 1956-57	Revised Estimates 1956-57	Budget Estimates 1957-58
Major head '63—B'	Grant	605.09	565.00	437.82	442.38
<i>Debt Head O-Loans and Advances by the Central Government.</i>					
Loans to Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States with legislatures ..	Loan	586.46	1,174.00	525.33	527.00
Third Party Loans to Union Territories ..	Loan	..	4.68	3.22	2.45
<i>National Extension Service</i>					
Major head '63—B'	Grant	376.41	792.43	511.16	749.66
<i>Debt Head O-Loans and Advances by the Central Government.</i>					
Loans to Part 'A', 'B' and 'C' States with legislatures ..	Loan	171.72	342.00	251.03	373.00
Third Party Loans to Union Territories ..	Loan	..	9.08	2.39	4.91

NOTE :—The figures of 'Grant' and 'Loan' in respect of Community Project Scheme shown above are inclusive of cost of equipment etc. received as foreign assistance under the T. C. M. Programme.

7. The following payments on account of Centre's share of expenditure on the programme were made during the year 1956-57 (up to 31st March 1957) to the State Government :—

(Figures in Lakhs of s.)

	Grant	Loan
1952-53 series C. Projects/Blocks ..	107.81	181.96
1953-54 series C. D. Blocks ..	32.93	63.03
1955-56 series C. D. Blocks (converted) ..	122.90	103.28
1956-57 series C. D. Blocks (converted) ..	24.61	17.68
1953-54 series N.E.S. Blocks ..	35.83	12.44
1954-55 series N.E.S. Blocks ..	120.36	51.74
1955-56 series N.E.S. Blocks ..	101.21	54.92
1956-57 series N.E.S. Blocks ..	176.18	80.21
1957-58 series N.E.S. Blocks ..	99.28	46.72
	(ad hoc advance)	(ad hoc advance)
TOTAL	821.11	611.98

DELEGATION OF POWERS :

The need for delegation of adequate powers to the officers charged with executive responsibility for the programme has been repeatedly emphasised on the State Government and a model list of powers considered essential for officers at the various levels was circulated to the State Governments early in 1954. These suggestions were subsequently approved by the 3rd Development Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1954. The powers actually delegated by the State Governments were examined and wherever the delegation appear to fall short of the scale suggested by this Ministry, the question of their enhancement was taken up with the State Governments. The reference made to the State Governments resulted in enhancement of powers in most cases. This process is being continued. The overall position now reached is that the powers delegated to the Development Commissioners and the District Collectors more or less approximates to the pattern recommended by us. As regards S.D.Os. and B.D.Os., the powers of sanctioning grants-in-aid are less than the scale suggested.

CHAPTER III

PROGRAMME AND ITS CONTENTS

The programme has made much progress during the year under review. The highlights of the programme in the various fields are mentioned below :—

AGRICULTURE

The improvement of agriculture was the principal feature of the Community Development Programme launched in 1952. That the task of educating the farmers in adopting better and improved techniques of crop production is bearing fruit is evident from the results of the National Sample Survey which show an increase of about 20 to 25 per cent in the yields of the principal crops in the N.E.S. and C.D. areas. Till the end of December, 1956, 26,28,000 demonstrations were carried out on farmers' fields, 74,90,000 maunds of improved seeds of various crops and 1,69,93,000 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed. In addition, 18,19,000 acres of land were reclaimed. Moreover, changes in cropping patterns were brought about by introducing more remunerative crops like potatoes, groundnut, cotton, coconut, pepper and cashewnut, etc. A substantial effort was made to improve the dietary standards by planting 2,43,000 acres of land with fruit trees and 5,96,000 acres of land with vegetables.

Considerable emphasis is being laid on the location, training and development of farm-leaders, who could take charge of groups of farmers for improving the agriculture and for supervising the use of productive agricultural credit. It has been planned to cover extensive areas with improved seeds and local manures such as green manures and urban, rural and night soil composts.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the field of Animal Husbandry, which is complementary to Agriculture, a total number of 4,580 breeding, artificial insemination and key village centres were operating till the end of December, 1956. Besides these, under the Government of India Key Village Scheme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, out of the 150 key village centres with 600 key villages established during the same period, as many as 70 artificial insemination centres with 280 key villages were in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks.

Under the All India Rinderpest Eradication campaign sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, a total number of 10,503,146 cattle

have been protected against the ravages of this fell disease and the animals have also been branded for purposes of identification. The scheme operated in the States south of Krishna River and covered practically all the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks, in the area. Under the Second Five Year Plan, this useful scheme is proposed to be extended to the entire country and work has started in several States.

22,000 pedigree animals and 3,18,000 pedigree birds (poultry) have also been distributed in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks up to December, 1956, while stocking of tanks with improved varieties of fish fingerlings was vigorously pursued.

CO-OPERATION

After 50 years of co-operative movement, by 1951-52 there were in whole of India only 1.07 lakh primary agricultural co-operative societies with 47.7 lakh members. Since the inception of the Community Development programme in October, 1952 and up to 31st December, 1956, 49,000 new co-operative societies have been started and 25.78 lakh new members have been enrolled in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas which means an increase of nearly 46 per cent in the co-operative societies and nearly 54 per cent in the membership during four years. Despite this achievement, it is felt that the co-operative movement is still quite weak in the country and is handicapped because of lack of qualified technical staff and lack of adequate education of the members and office bearers of co-operative societies regarding their role, duties and responsibilities.

The increase in demand for agricultural supplies, and credit, consequent on agricultural extension, can only be met if every village is catered to by a co-operative and if every 20 to 30 villages have a co-operative godown for marketing of the agricultural produce as well as for meeting other agricultural needs. The co-operative pilot projects will furnish very useful lessons for wider application of "planned productive credit". The synchronizing of credit and supplies with agricultural extension will bring about a rapid strengthening of the rural economy. Five hundred co-operative farming societies which are being set up during the year in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas will provide considerable experience in this field.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

Minor irrigation in the Community Projects gained momentum during the year under review all over the country. The people have learnt the advantages arising out of the programme and have taken to constructing, managing and operating irrigation sources themselves. It has been to extend irrigation operations to the village level.

The following figures would give a picture of the success of these activities :—

C.D./N.E.S. Blocks	Expenditure up to Dec- ember 31, 1956	Additional area brought under irri- gation
C. P. (1952-53 series)	5 86 (crores)	12.78 lakhs acres
C.D. blocks (1953-54 series)	1.13 (crores)	1.68 „
C. D. blocks (1955-56 series)	1.11 (crores)	5.94 „
C. D. blocks (1956-57 series)	1 07 (lakhs)	6.54 „
April, '54- Dec., '56 NES Blocks	66 (lakhs)	4.96 „

Development of irrigation through co-operation is another significant achievement of the Minor Irrigation Programme in the Community Projects. During the past few years, a number of Irrigation Co-operative Societies have sprung up in the Godavari District of Andhra. In North Gujarat and Punjab also, lift irrigation co-operative societies and tubewell irrigation societies have been formed.

Minor Irrigation Works in the Community Projects have served another useful purpose. They have greatly helped the development of irrigation in the newly constructed river valley projects and where water already stored in the past has not been fully made use of. The extension method adopted in the development of agriculture by optimum utilisation of water has proved very effective.

With a large scale programme of major, medium and minor irrigation works, it has become necessary to co-ordinate the activities in the respective fields. Efforts have been made in a number of States to bring about the necessary co-ordination. This forward step with a view to ensure unified development of a river valley is of great significance as without it, it would be difficult to get the maximum out of our resources at economical costs.

EDUCATION

RURAL INSTITUTES

Eleven Rural Higher Institutes have been started in the country. Ten of these are given grant-in-aid by the Union Government. Efforts are being made to establish closer contact between the Rural Institutes and the community development agencies, particularly, at the Block level. It is being suggested that the head of the Institute be nominated to the Block Advisory Committee. It has also been decided to invite

the Heads of these institutes to the regional seminars conducted by this Ministry for exchange of ideas.

VILLAGE TEACHERS

Under the scheme of orientation training of village school teachers each State will have at least one peripatetic team consisting of two trainers—one, of the rank of a District Social Education Organiser or Chief Social Education Organiser and the other of the rank of a Social Education Organiser. The larger States, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, have been assigned three teams including one team for women. There will be 20 peripatetic teams which will train about 24,800 teachers during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

BASIC SCHOOLS

There is a great demand for opening new primary schools in villages. People have come forward with land, money and labour contributions for the construction of buildings. The progress achieved so far is satisfactory, but the ideal of making these new schools of the real basic type is yet to be reached. Up to the end of December, 1956, 22,000 new schools were started in the block areas and 8,448 ordinary schools were converted into basic schools.

The main hurdle in converting the existing primary schools into Junior Basic Schools is the shortage of properly trained Basic Teachers and financial resources. The Ministry of Education is examining this question.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The question of associating Universities in the Community Development Programme is being taken up with the Ministry of Education and the Vice-Chancellors. The Universities and other educational authorities are being requested to include the subject of community development in their syllabi for under-graduate and post-graduate students in economics and education. It has also been decided to place the Universities and Educational Institutions on the mailing list of the Ministry of Community Development. The facilities available in block areas will be made available to students and the staff for study and research in community development.

The scheme of apprenticeship training in village development for selected University students and teachers has been in operation for the last one year. During 1957-58, the number of apprentices has increased approximately by one-third so as to bring the total number to 2,000.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Considerable increase in the number of Adult Education Centres and almost doubling of units of peoples' participation such as Youth Clubs, Farmers' Unions, Mahila Samities are some of the significant achievements of the year in the field of Social Education. Although the Social Education Organiser himself has not been quite able to function effectively in the integrated role of a generalist as well as a specialist in adult education and community organisation, his place as a member of the team of specialists at the Block level is gradually coming to be recognised.

During the year, many States organised Inter-State Seminars on Social Education in which various problems connected with the Social Education Programme were discussed. These Seminars spotlighted the importance of Social Education in Community Development Programme.

As decided in the Fourth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Simla, Social Education programme has been integrated with the Education Department and the Social Education Organisers have come under the Education Department in several States. To strengthen social education, several States have appointed District Social Education Organisers, with financial assistance from the Union Ministry of Education. A number of States have also appointed a Joint or Deputy Director of Education in charge of social education.

During the year under report the progress in organising adult education centres was fully maintained. As against the total of 30,000 at the end of September, 1955, the figure at the end of December, 1956 was 58,000. The number of Community Centres including recreation centres increased from 65,000 to 1,31,000 during the same period. The units of people's organisation, such as youth clubs, farmers Unions, Mahila Samities, etc. increased from 56,000 at the end of September, 1955 to 1,38,000 at the end of December, 1956.

A scheme to rotate field staff with instructors in Training Centres is being worked out to make training purposeful and realistic.

HEALTH

The health programme has maintained its satisfactory progress during the year under review. The people are becoming increasingly conscious that health is fundamental for economic development whether it be in the field of agriculture or industry. As a result of this consciousness, people's participation in the development of health services is increasing. Apart from the primary health centres from

where health services radiate into the surrounding area, rural medicine chests are becoming popular and these are being provided at the rate of one for each V.L.W. circle. The number of primary health centres and maternity sub-centres set up is 1,627 and 1,060 respectively. In fact a large number of maternity, child and welfare centres would have been set up but for the lack of adequately trained women personnel to staff these centres.

A great deal has been achieved in the control of communicable diseases. Special health problems like malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, are being tackled on a national scale. People are increasingly shedding their fears and old prejudices, and are coming forward to receive treatment for these diseases. As a result of vaccination and preventive inoculation the incidence of epidemics of smallpox, cholera and plague is definitely on the decline.

Another important health measure which has recently been taken up is Family Planning. Attempt is being made to educate the rural people to realise that parents should have only as many children as they can feed, clothe and educate properly; that mortality amongst well-spaced children is very much lower than children born in quick succession and that the spacing of children also gives time to mothers to regain their normal health in between pregnancies.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is being carried out side by side with all other services. Health education, adjusted to local conditions, is of utmost importance in getting people's acceptance of new ideas for improvement of health and for the prevention of diseases.

Customs, habits, religion and sociological factors have a marked influence on human behaviour and are therefore being carefully weighed both in the programme of health education and in the development of sanitation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Steady progress has been made in this sphere, except for the programme of construction of sanitary latrines. A special conference was held in New Delhi of Health Workers and Social Scientists to analyse the factors standing in the way of acceptance of sanitation programme and to find methods to counteract the reluctance of the people to the acceptance of this programme.

Research in problems of rural sanitation is being conducted in a number of places both from the engineering point of view and also in the "human factor" involved in this matter.

Pavement of village lanes is quite popular. Smokeless chullas are being popularised in the villages.

To encourage greater participation by the people in the improvement of environmental sanitation, a minimum programme has been chalked out. Efforts are being made to set up Sanitation/Health Committees in the villages to help in the development of this minimum programme. Emphasis is also being laid on involving people's organisations like youth clubs, farmers' clubs and mahila mandals in this programme.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

To meet the increasing requirements of medical and public health services, steps have been taken to augment the existing training facilities and to set up additional training centres. Substantial financial assistance has been offered by the Union Health Ministry to State Governments in the training of V.L.Ws.

Increasing attention is being paid to the training of V.L.Ws. in the fundamentals of public health and environmental sanitation at all the Extension Training Centres. A special short course has been organised to give orientation to those who are responsible for teaching public health and environmental sanitation at the Extension Training Centres.

Health survey in the community development areas has been started for the last one year to assess the present health conditions. The survey team has carried out surveys in four States so far. These surveys would continue till all the States are covered.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Fifth Development Commissioner's Conference held at Nainital in May, 1956 attached great importance to the development of village and small scale industries in Community Development and N.E.S. areas during the Second Five Year Plan period. It was recognised by the Conference that the importance of village and small scale industries was not only to that of agriculture and that in future, success of the Community Projects programme will be judged, among other things, by what is achieved in the field of village and small scale industries. The Conference decided that cottage industries should be treated as part of the integrated programme for the Community Development and N.E.S. areas, and that targets for industrial development should be fixed in respect of each community development and N.E.S. Block taking into consideration the local conditions. The recommendations of the Conference of Development Commissioner's were considered by the Action Committee set up for pilot projects under the

chairmanship of Minister, Community Development, which consists of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance, and of the All India Boards as members. As recommended by the Action Committee a key or minimum programme was drawn up to be undertaken in each C.D. and N.E.S. Block area, subject to modifications due to local conditions and requirements.

In the revised budget for a C.D. Block, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided as grant-in-aid, under cottage industries, out of Rs. 12 lakhs, for a period of three years. There is no corresponding provision in the N.E.S. Budget. The key or minimum programmes, therefore, are to be financed out of the Rs. 200 crores allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for cottage and small scale industries and which are operated upon by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the six All India Boards.

As mentioned above, Rs. 50,000 were provided for cottage industries in the C. D. Block budget for a period of 3 years. This Ministry on the suggestion of the Action Committee decided to recommend that this amount should be set apart for developing such industries in the C.D. Block areas as are not included in the list of any of the All India Boards. This provision may also be used for the following purposes :—

- (a) For paying stipends and travelling expenses to trainees;
- (b) Grants for technical or artisan training institutes; and
- (c) Grants to industrial co-operatives in the area, to meet expenses on account of employing technical and managerial staff for the first three years.

The key-programme recommended to the State Governments is under their consideration and as soon as the key-programme is decided for the various blocks in the States it would be possible for the State Governments to plan for the training programme of technical personnel required, taking into account the existing artisans, training arrangements in various industries, the total requirements envisaged with the launching of the key-programme, etc.

The Action Committee which was set up to co-ordinate and guide the activities in the pilot projects programme has been used for wider purpose. In fact, this has been the only common forum for the All India Boards and the Ministries concerned at the Central level. On the recommendation of the Action Committee, the All India Boards and the Ministries concerned agreed to an integrated training for one year for Extension Officer (Industries) to be appointed in each C.D. and each N.E.S. Block. The training will be conducted for 4 months

by the Small Industries Service Institutes of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and for 8 months in the Mahavidyalayas of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Nasik, Kallupatti and Nilokheri. Arrangements have already been made to train 600 Extension Officers (Industries) per year and steps are being taken to increase the capacity as the ultimate object is to train 5,000 Extension Officers (Industries) for 5,000 blocks in the country.

Again as recommended by the Action Committee, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has agreed to allocate a specific amount for each Community Development Block. The quantum of the amount will be fixed, taking into accounts the availability of the funds for the next year. The Small Scale Industries Board has earmarked 15 per cent of the total allocation to a State as a maximum provision to be utilised in C.D. Block areas during 1957-58. This will help each block area to plan a definite programme for cottage and small scale industries for that block during the coming year.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry have initiated a scheme for setting up small industrial estates. Normally the purpose of sponsoring an industrial estate is to take out industries grown haphazardly in large cities and house them in a planned way without congestion and also to provide them necessary facilities such as cheap electricity, water supply, etc. But the object of small industrial estates sponsored in pilot projects and also proposed to be started at C.D. Block Headquarters is mainly to decentralise small scale industries and start such industries in the rural area, to create opportunities for employment for the villagers and also to reduce the movement of village people to the towns. 9 small industrial estates each costing about Rs. 7/10/- lakhs were approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 9 pilot projects out of the 26 pilot projects in the country. The progress of the industrial estates has been slow because of the initial difficulties which new schemes of this nature have always to face. However, it is expected that in the coming year, these industrial estates will register satisfactory progress. It is also proposed to start smaller industrial estates at C.D. Block Headquarters selected particularly from such C.D. Blocks which were started in 1952-53 and 1953-54. Location of industrial estates in the C.D. Block Headquarters will be subject to availability of electricity, presence of sufficient number of small entrepreneurs to start industries in the proposed estates, proximity to market, communications, availability of water supply, etc.

NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

This Corporation has specially undertaken a scheme of supplying sewing machines on hire-purchase basis, intended mainly to help people of the lower income group. The machines are given on loan, free of interest and the amount is repayable in easy instalments of Rs. 5 per mensem. This programme has gained good response from the Community Development Blocks and Pilot Projects.

As stated earlier, the last Development Commissioner's Conference recommended that there should be an Extension Officer (Industries) for each C.D. and N.E.S. Block. This Officer will be borne on the cadre of the Industries Department of the State but will be attached to the Block Development Officer. The cost of this officer will be met by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in accordance with the prescribed pattern of sharing the expenditure on a 50 : 50 basis with the State Governments. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the States were accordingly asked to appoint Extension Officers (Industries) and to depute them for training for the integrated training course conducted by the Mahavidyalayas of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Regional Small Industries Service Institute of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

AMBAR CHARKHA

There has been a very great demand for starting Ambar Charkha programme in Community Project areas. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission as well as the Ministry of Community Development have agreed that preference should be given for Ambar Charkha in C.D. Blocks and the pilot projects in particular. The State Governments and the State Khadi Boards were addressed on this subject by the Ministry of Community Development and the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission respectively. As far as possible the existing institutions which are already working the khadi programme in the Block area in the neighbouring areas of C.D. Blocks if any, will be approached to open their branches in the C.D. Blocks for undertaking Ambar Charkha programme. Co-operative societies and registered institutions, if necessary, will also be newly promoted for the purpose. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission have under consideration a scheme for introducing at least 50 Ambar Charkhas, which will provide employment for 100 spinners, in each C. D. Block.

CHAPTER IV

PROGRESS OF WORK

The programme has made great strides in respect of physical achievements. Statements showing the principal achievements in the Community Projects, Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks upto the period ending December, 31, 1956 are enclosed (Annexures I—IX).

In the field of rural arts, crafts and industries, 92,000 persons have received training in rural industries, in 2,648 production-cum-training centres set up in various parts of the country. A large number of these trainees were given loan assistance to enable them to buy better tools and implements. It is significant to note in this connection that 1.7 lakh persons have been provided with full-time employment and about 5.8 lakh persons with part-time employment in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks.

The development of local institutions has received special attention in the programme. As many as 34,000 new panchayats and other statutory bodies have been established and 48,000 non-statutory bodies like Village Councils, Vikash Mandals, etc. organised. About 1.4 lakh units of people's organisations like Youth Clubs, farmer's unions, Mahila Samities etc. have been developed. About 85,000 village leaders have been trained.

Likewise, the achievements in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Sanitation, Education, Social Education and Communications have been substantial, as mentioned in the previous chapter.

CHAPTER V

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

A basic aim of the Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service is to arouse in the people an enthusiasm to improve their living conditions and to canalise this enthusiasm into constructive activities for rural development. This objective is being pursued by encouraging people to participate both in the planning and execution of the development programmes in their respective areas.

In order to enable the people to take part in the formulation of development programmes, a Project Advisory Committee has been set up in each development block. In this Committee are the local members of Parliament and the State Legislature, representatives of the District Board, Panchayats and Co-operative Societies, and also some prominent agriculturists and local social workers, besides the project officials concerned.

An Informal Consultative Committee consisting of members drawn from both Houses of Parliament has been constituted at the Centre. State Governments have also been requested to set up a similar Advisory Committee at the State level consisting of Members of State Legislatures to review the progress of the programme and to suggest modifications and alterations where necessary with a view to ensure its proper implementation.

The Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service Scheme have been described as an "Aided Self-help Programme". They seek to discourage people from relying exclusively on official assistance. In other words, they aim to promote self-help among the people, Government help being provided where necessary. With this end in view, efforts have been made to encourage the villagers not only to participate in the execution of development works organised by the official agencies but also to undertake development works on their own.

The results of the Community Projects and the National Extension Service are to be judged less in terms of the direct expenditure involved or the physical achievements recorded, and more in term of the influence which the programme exerts upon the activities of the people. The value of people's voluntary contributions in cash, kind and labour at the end of December, 1956, amounted to about Rs. 36.31 crores as

against total Government expenditure of Rs. 60.04 crores. In other words, people's contribution was about 60 per cent of Government expenditure.

The progressive increase in people's contribution *vis-a-vis* Government expenditure will be clear from the figures below:—

Quarter ending	Cumulative Govt. expenditure				Value of people's contribution		
	Rs. (crores)				Rs. (crores)	Value per 1,000 persons (Rs.)	
December, 1952	0.14	N.A.	N.A.	
March, 1953	0.81	0.71	456	
June, 1953	1.21	1.09	699	
September, 1953	2.01	1.47	395*	
December, 1953	2.84	1.95	512*	
March, 1954	6.47	3.28	880	
June, 1954	8.56	4.42	1,186	
September, 1954	10.85	5.53	1,482	
December, 1954	13.84	8.18	1,511	
March, 1955	21.30	10.58	2,095	
June, 1955	25.51	15.27	2,690	
September, 1955	31.03	18.70	2,828	
December, 1955	38.20	21.40	3,185	
March, 1956	47.4	26.13	3,484	
June, 1956	51.50	30.73	3,994	
September, 1956	56.30	32.96	3,768*	
December, 1956	56.04	36.31	3,995	

(*Relatively low because of increased population coverage.)

N.A. Not available.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the ordinary villagers have responded so enthusiastically to the programme and contributed so generously and voluntarily in cash, kind and labour. The nature of Community Development and National Extension Service programme is such that, in the long run, it is the degree of people's participation and not so much the amount of Government expenditure which will determine the success or failure of the programme.

CHAPTER VI

TRAINING PROGRAMME

The progress in the expansion of the training facilities for the Community Development Programme as outlined in the Second Five Year Plan has been maintained. With the allotment of additional blocks the requirements of trained personnel have been increasing. The following categories of workers are required for this programme:—

- (1) Gram Sevaks and Sevikas (Village Level Workers)
- (2) Group Level Workers
- (3) Social Education Organisers (Men and Women)
- (4) Block Development Officers
- (5) Extension Officers (Industries)
- (6) Extension Officers (Co-operation)
- (7) Health personnel.

Continuous efforts have been made to increase the output of the above mentioned categories of workers through the various training centres. The training centres for Village Level Workers and Group Level Workers are run by the Ministry of Agriculture. Those for Social Education Organisers and Block Development Officers are run by the Ministry of Community Development directly or through non-official institutions. Centres for Extension Officers for Industries are run by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Centres for the training of Extension Officers for Co-operation are run by the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with Reserve Bank of India, and for the Health personnel by the Ministry of Health.

2. A list of the training centres, their training capacity, number of trainees so far trained and under training is given in Annexures XI, XII, XIII. During the year under review the total number of persons trained is 32,615 as against 14,147 trained last year. The position in regard to the training of each category of personnel is as follows:—

3. VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS (GRAM SEVAKS) :

To begin with, 34 Extension Training Centres were set up in the year 1953 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for imparting six months' extension training to Village Level Workers. The

arrangements for training in basic agriculture were not sufficient, and hence it was decided to open Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings for the purpose. The duration of training for Village Level Workers is one year at the Basic Agricultural School/Wing and six months at the Extension Training Centre. At the end of December, 1956, 54 Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings were functioning while the number of Extension Training Centres was 48. 8,313 Village Level Workers had received training at the Basic Agricultural Schools/Wings and 3,836 were undergoing training on 31st December, 1956. The number of Village Level Workers trained and under training at the Extension Training Centres on 31st December, 1956, was 17,060 and 5,443 respectively. To meet the requirements of trained Village Level Workers upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, more centres of both categories will be established. The total requirement of Village Level Workers upto the end of the Second Plan period is 50,000 at the rate of 10 per block.

4. GRAM SEVIKAS :

Two Gram Sevikas are provided in each C.D. Block. The total requirements of Gram Sevikas upto the end of the Second Plan period are estimated to be 3,520. To meet these requirements, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture sanctioned during 1955, the establishment of 25 Home Science Wings to be attached to the existing Extension Training Centres with a capacity of 20 per course at each institution. The course is of one year's duration. Two centres were sanctioned to be run, one each by Shivaji Society, Amravati, and Kasturbagram, Indore. The total annual capacity of all these institutions is 540. This capacity is not considered to be sufficient to meet the total requirements upto the end of the Second Plan period. A decision has been taken to open two more centres and increase the capacity at the existing 9 Home Science Wings. At the end of December, 1956, 360 Gram Sevikas had received training and 403 were undergoing training.

5. GROUP LEVEL WORKERS :

This category is mainly constituted by Extension Officer (Agriculture) and Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry). The Ministry of Agriculture established during 1953, 17 training centres to impart two months' orientation training to this category. At the end of December, 1956, 2,166 Group Level Workers had been trained and 208 were under training.

6. SOCIAL EDUCATION ORGANISERS :

The most important objective of village development is the change to be brought about in the rural people. This is done through Social

Education. The functionary for this is the Social Education Organiser who is one of the team of extension workers at block level. There are two Social Education Organisers, (one man and one woman) in each block. The total requirement of trained Social Education Organisers upto the end of the Second Plan period is 10,000. To make available this category of trained workers, 5 centres were set up at Nilokheri, Allahabad, Shantiniketan, Hyderabad and Gandhigram during April, 1953, with a capacity of 40 trainees in each course at each centre. The course is of 5 months' duration. This capacity was not sufficient and hence it was expanded during January, 1955, to double. At the same time it was decided to open more training centres. Three additional training centres were established at Belurmath, Udaipur and Baroda. The capacity at all these training centres per course is now 510 but this is not sufficient to meet the total requirements of trained Social Education Organisers upto the end of the Second Plan period. As such the question of opening a few more centres during the year 1957-58 and to expand the capacity at Belurmath and Udaipur centres is under active consideration of this Ministry. The centre at Nilokheri is being run as a Government institution directly under the control of this Ministry, while the other training centres are being run by private institutions with 100 per cent grant-in-aid from the Central Government. At the end of December, 1956, 2,173 Social Education Organisers (1,539 men and 634 women) had been trained and 496 Social Education Organisers (358 men and 138 women) were undergoing training.

One centre was set up at Ranchi during October, 1955, to impart 3 months' specialised supplementary training to those Social Education Organisers who were required to work in tribal areas. At the end of December, 1956, 51 Social Education Organisers had received this specialised supplementary training and 22 were undergoing training.

7. BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS :

This category of Project personnel is being drawn generally from the existing State services. These officers are given a short orientation training necessary to equip them with the knowledge of fundamental principles of Community Development Programme and the manner in which they are required to work with the village community and the officers attached to the blocks. For this purpose 3 centres at Nilokheri, Hyderabad and Ranchi were set up during April, 1954, to impart 6 weeks (subsequently made 8 weeks) orientation training. The total capacity per course at these centre is 90 i.e. 450 through five courses per year. All these centres are being run as Government institutions directly under the control of the Ministry of Community

Development. Up to the end of December, 1956, 1,268 Block Development Officers had been trained. In order to meet the total requirements upto the end of the Second Plan period it has become imperative to expand the capacity of the existing centres and to establish one more centre.

8. EXTENSION OFFICERS (INDUSTRIES) :

To begin with, arrangements were made during 1955 with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to impart training to this category of officers at the four Small Industries Service Institutes being run at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The duration of the course was 6 months and the capacity was 25 per course per institute which was subsequently raised to 50.

Subsequently, arrangements were made with the then Ministry of Production for the training of this functionary at the 5 Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas where training in village industries was to be imparted for a period of one year.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Action Committee, it has since been decided to integrate the training at the Institutes and Mahavidyalayas. The integrated course is of one year's duration, 4 months at the Service Institutes and 8 months at the Mahavidyalayas. At the end of December, 1956, 143 Officers had received training at the Service Institutes, while 145 were undergoing training. Similarly 210 Officers were undergoing training at the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas on that date.

9. EXTENSION OFFICERS (CO-OPERATION) :

At the rate of one Extension Officer (Co-operation) for each block, the total requirement upto the end of the Second Plan period is 5,000. 8 Training Centres with a total capacity of 800 were sanctioned during 1955 to be established by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. Initially the course was of 10 months' duration but it was raised to 11 months subsequently. At the end of December, 1956, 155 Officers had received training and 434 were undergoing training.

10. HEALTH PERSONNEL :

The various categories of health personnel required for employment in CD/NES areas are expected to be available from the institutions being run by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the State Governments. However, it was felt necessary to impart a short term orientation training of 2 months' duration to this category. For this purpose, 3 centres at Poonamallee, Singur and Najafgarh

were established early in 1954. These centres are being run by the State Governments under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Health. At the end of December, 1956, 926 health personnel had received training.

11. SEMINARS :

With a view to resolving the difficulties and expediting the implementation of the programme, 22 Inter-State Seminars on community development have been held so far by this Ministry since November, 1953. Non-Officials are also invited to these Seminars. 150 to 200 delegates have been attending each of the Seminars and they have been from all cross-sections of Community Project personnel from the Development Commissioners down to the Village Level Workers.

12. STUDY TOURS :

During 1955 the Ford Foundation agreed to assist a programme of study tours and inservice training for project personnel under six phases as follows:—

(i) *First Phase*

Travel of selected type of project personnel to countries abroad :—
So far two teams have been sent abroad. The first team visited Israel, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and U.K. The second study tour team visited Japan, U.S.A., Puertorico, Indonesia, Philippines and U.K. etc. Based on the studies of these two teams, it is proposed to send 5 teams abroad to study subjects of special interest viz., (1) Local Self-Government, (2) Village and Small Industries, (3) Co-operation and Rural Credit, (4) Education and Social Education, (5) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The Local Self-Government team is expected to go on about two months' tour to U.K., Holland and Denmark in the beginning of June, 1957.

(ii) *Second Phase*

*All India Study Tours for project personnel :—Part (a):—*About 80 project personnel of various grades have participated in 5 All India Study Tours so far. The 6th All India Study Tour commenced towards the end of April, 1957.

*Part (b):—*Regional and specialised tour for project personnel.

(iii) *Third Phase*

Local tours of village leaders.

(iv) *Fourth Phase*

Short course for the training of village level workers and block specialists.

(v) *Fifth Phase*

Organisation of systematic in service training programme at the Centre, State and Block levels as a corollary to phases (i) and (iii) above:—The proposal under this phase is to organise systematic inservice training programme at the Centre, State and Block levels. It is proposed to appoint one Director for each State. The expenses will be shared between the Centre and the States. So far the following States have appointed Directors: Andhra, Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, and Kerala. The appointment of the Director at the Centre is under finalisation.

(vi) *Sixth Phase*

Inservice training to non-official members.:—This is meant to give inservice training to non-official members of the Block Advisory Committees by means of State and Regional Conferences.

With regard to phase 2 part (b), 3, 5, and 6, the State Governments were requested to take necessary steps and make arrangements to conduct the tours. The State Governments have taken advantage of this facility. In regard to the Fourth Phase the programme is being looked into by the Ministry of Agriculture.

13. VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHERS :

It has been accepted that the village school teacher should play an important role and help in creating a climate to bring about an all round development of the village. In order to acquaint the teacher with the rural development programme, a scheme has been launched with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation to train village school teachers. The duration of the course is 4 weeks, and it will be conducted by peripatetic teams consisting of Officers selected by the State Governments. One team is expected to hold 8 camps per year, each camp providing for training of 50 teachers. The scheme is of 5 years' duration. It is expected that 34,000 teachers will receive training under this scheme, during 5 years.

14. STUDY TOURS OF SARPANCHES :

Proposals are being worked out to utilise the Ford Foundation's offer for strengthening leadership and responsibility at the village level with a view to help the growth of village and peoples organisation and co-operation activities.

15. EXPENDITURE :

In regard to the training centres for Development Officers' and Social Education Organisers, which are run by the Ministry of

Community Development directly, the total expenditure incurred is shown in the table below:—

I. Block Development Officers' Training Centres :

	1954-55 (Actuals)	1955-56 (Actuals)	1956-57 (Revised Estimates)	1957-58 (Budget Estimates)
Buildings	3,63,515 2,16,000	2,50,365 ..	3,56,000 ..	5,43,000 ..
	5,79,515	2,50,365	3,56,000	5,43,000

II. Social Education Organisers' Training Centres:

	1953-54 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Actuals)	1955-56 (Actuals)	1956-57 (Revised Estimates)	1957-58 (Budget Estimates)
T. C. M. Equipment	2,54,861	4,71,491	10,84,700	9,12,000	9,79,000
Buildings	28,848	35,325	41,100	70,000	..
	..	95,000	..	..	..
	2,83,709	6,01,816	11,25,800	9,82,000	9,79,000

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATIVE CO-ORDINATION

The administrative organisation required for implementation of the Programme has been described in detail in the previous reports.

The Ministry has established co-ordinational arrangements both at the Ministerial level and at the official level with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Co-ordination has also been established with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the various Boards. It is proposed to make similar co-ordination arrangements with the other Central Ministries, *e.g.* Health, Education, Home, Works Housing and Supply, etc.

Programmes for Women and Children initially suffered a handicap, owing to chiefly lack of trained gram sevikas. As Gram Sevikas are now becoming available after training, progress is being registered in this field. Two Pilot Projects for women and children are also in operation. It was recognised that this programme could be effectively planned and strengthened if there was a large measure of co-ordination and joint endeavour with the Central Social Welfare Board. This has been brought about, *vide* Annexure XV.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Under the Operational Agreement No. 8 on Community Development and Supplements thereto, the Government of United States had made available a total sum of 12.77 million dollars for the import of equipment for the Community Development Blocks. Indents for equipment covering the entire amount have already been placed on the I.S.M. Washington. Against this, equipment worth approximately 10 million dollars has already been received and distributed to States.

A further sum of 2.00 million dollars has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Community Development out of the Development Assistance Fund for the Community Development Programme.

CHAPTER VIII

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

As the success of the CD and NES Programme depends, more than anything else, on the active participation of the people both in planning and implementation of the schemes, attempts to acquaint the people with the basic principles as well as the aims and objectives of the Movement continued. In addition to dissemination of factual information in regard to the programme, the message of self-help had been constantly put across to the public in general and the rural population in particular, through various media of mass contact viz., the press, printed literature, photographs, films, radio and visual material like posters, broadsheets, etc. Besides, facilities were provided for on the spot study of the methods adopted and the success achieved in the execution of the Plan to a large number of visitors—both foreign and Indian.

PRESS PUBLICITY

Factual accounts of physical achievements in various aspects of the CD Programme in different States were collected and supplies to nearly 3,500 English and Indian language newspapers. Feature stories describing outstanding individual or group performance in the execution of the programme were also issued to the newspapers with suitable photographs from time to time. A Fortnightly Newsletter intended mainly for Indian language newspapers published from Districts and sub-divisions has been introduced during the year. Copies of the Newsletter are also supplied to the Information Centres and selected village libraries.

PUBLICATIONS, POSTERS AND BROADSHEETS

A large number of technical and popular publications relating to CD and NES Programme were published during 1956-57. While the technical pamphlets are intended for the benefit of the workers, the popular brochures were brought out to provide general information about the programme explaining the philosophy of the Movement and indicating the success achieved. In between these two broad categories could be classified two analytical reviews of the programme by Dr. Carl Taylor and Mr. Wilson which were printed, published and distributed extensively to stimulate self-appraisal on the part of all those who are associated with the programme. A selection of articles, both appreciative as well as critical, by distinguished foreign visitors published

under the titled "As Others See It" and a compilation of Prime Minister's reference to the Community Development Programme on various occasions are two other important publications of the year which deserve special mention. A list of Community Development Publications is placed at Annexure XIV.

Sixteen popular pamphlets on various aspects of the programme have been recommended for production through the Publications Division of the Ministry of I. and B, during 1957-58.

Extensive distribution of broadsheets depicting "roads and communications" and "cottage industries" was made. Another important material prepared through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity consisted of 20 sets of exhibits—models, photographs, charts, three-dimension pictures, etc.—these were supplied to the State Governments to enable them to organise small exhibitions on the programme. A multi-colour map of India showing CD and NES areas, a black and white map showing the training centres, and a Community Development calendar produced in English and all regional languages were among the visual publicity materials distributed widely to project personnel, local bodies, educational institutions, etc. throughout the country.

FILMS

The Ministry of I. and B. produced three films, namely, (1) Gram Safai, (2) Getting Together and (3) Report from the Hinterland on behalf of this Ministry. Prints in 35 as well as 16 mm. were supplied to the Development Commissioners and the State Directorates of Publicity for exhibition in rural areas. Six other films are at various stages of production. A programme for five additional films has been recommended to the Ministry of I. & B. during 1957-58.

RADIO

Programmes of rural interest continued to be arranged by the Regional Stations of the All India Radio with collaboration of the Development Commissioners. A scheme for introducing a "farm forum" programme is now under examination in collaboration with the Ministry of I. & B.

INFORMATION CENTRES

Further progress has been recorded in the expansion of the programme for setting up Information Centres at Block Headquarters. Up to the end of 1956-57, 919 centres have been established. Increasing demand for such centres from the rural areas testifies to the popularity and the usefulness of these centres which are intended for providing information on the development projects undertaken

in the various parts of the country. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, each Block will have an Information and Community Centre attached to its Headquarters.

VISIT TO PROJECT AREAS

The interest which the CD and NES Programme has evoked both within the country as well as outside can be gauged from the large number of visitors—Indian as well as foreign—who went round CD and NES areas in different States during the year. Arrangements for visiting project areas were made by the Ministry for more than 700 distinguished Indian and foreign visitors including Heads of States, statesmen, diplomatic personnel, administrators, journalists, authors, educationists and social workers. In addition, a large number of persons interested in the programme have visited project areas through the courtesy of the State Governments.

“BHARAT DARSHAN” TOURS

Facilities to see the Community Development Programme in operation in the various States were provided to farmers out on “Bharat Darshan” Tours this year also. With the increasing popularity of such educative excursions, the frequency of such tours and the size of the parties participating in them grew considerably during the year. Nearly 6,000 villagers including a large number of women farmers from different regions have gone round the country to witness, often for the first time, the relics of India’s past glory and the signs of her present progress in the various parts of the country.

About 700 farmers who attended the All-India Farmers’ Convention held at New Delhi during April 1956 were taken on a free trip to Thanesar Community Development Block. The Information and Public Relations Wing of the Ministry is bringing out a Manual on “Bharat Darshan” for the guidance of those who organise and sponsor such tours.

GENERAL

The Development Commissioners’ Conference held at Nainital during May 1956, had *inter alia* recommended (1) establishment of special publicity units by the State Governments and (2) creation of a special fund by C.P.A. for providing basic and cultural literature. Steps were taken to implement these recommendations.

A scheme for the production of basic and cultural literature for neo-literates has been approved by the Central Committee. It is proposed to distribute 100 books to village libraries during the next four years.

CHAPTER IX

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

A programme so vast and comprehensive in its scope and objective as the Community Development Programme requires, among other things, for its successful implementation:—

- (i) A continuous flow of information regarding all phases of work under the programme;
- (ii) a systematic analysis of information with a view to finding out—
 - (a) the effectiveness of the programme; and
 - (b) difficulties faced, both technical and administrative, in the course of implementation so as to modify, adjust and, if necessary, alter the programme; and
- (iii) continuous research into problems of rural life and living.

Broadly speaking, the first two items fall under the category of what is known as “Administrative Intelligence”. The third item, *viz.*, research, is in a category by itself although closely related to the first two items.

There is in the Ministry a Progress and Planning Branch, which is responsible, among other things, for all work relating to overall planning and administrative intelligence. Administrative Intelligence Units have also been set up, practically at all the State Headquarters, for doing the work relating to Community Development and National Extension Service programme. Following the recommendations of the Fifth Development Commissioner’s Conference, held in May, 1956 the State Governments are also going ahead with the appointment of Progress Assistants in each C.D. and N.E.S. Block. The statistical staff at the State Headquarters will work under the technical guidance and supervision of the Director, Statistical Bureau, in the State. This will ensure the Development of an integrated system of reporting and the flow of accurate and reliable statistics relating to the programme.

The Ministry has taken steps to ensure prompt and specific action on the Evaluation Reports. A Sub-Committee of five Development Commissioners representing the five S.R.C. zones, has been constituted to examine the Annual Evaluation Reports of the Programme Evaluation Organisation and made suggestions and recommendations on the

various points made therein. These will then be considered at the Annual Conferences on Community Development.

Extension is a continuous process designed to make the rural people aware of their problems and indicate to them ways and means by which they can solve them. A great deal of valuable research is being done to-day in our National Laboratories, Universities and Research Stations, but its application in the field for the solution of the problems of rural life and living is extremely limited. This wide gap between the vast store-house of knowledge at the top and the colossal ignorance of the people at the bottom must be bridged in the shortest possible time. The Ministry is taking active steps to correlate the research work carried out in laboratories and the Universities with the actual work problems faced in the field. The Universities will be encouraged to take up research projects relating to the various aspects of the programme.

It has also been agreed to set up a Central Institute for study and research in Community Development which would apply itself to the task of giving a higher training to the key-personnel, administrative as well as technical, of the State Governments and the Central Government, particularly in group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme which they are operating. The officers attending the Institute will, out of their combined practical experience, also contribute considerably to each other's mental growth.

While it will be necessary for the Institute in its early stages to concentrate on short course seminars for training the staff referred to above, the Institute is likely to be developed in the long run to fulfil other purposes also viz., practical research in problems of field administration and technical problems connected with the implementation of the programme at the ground level.

CONCLUSION

As observed by the PEO in their Fourth Evaluation Report, the rural population covered by the Community Development programme is, generally speaking, now developing a feeling that the Government is there not merely to rule but also to help. In fact, expectations of what Government can do to help perhaps reached a stage beyond the current resources of Government. On the other hand, there has not taken place an equally strong sentiment of self-reliance and initiative, whether individual or co-operative.

The problem to be tackled is, therefore, two fold:—

(1) Taking the Block as the unit of development, what should be the minimum programme under various development heads necessary to meet basic needs, taking into account the total resources available viz., project funds, departmental funds, assistance from Central Ministries, as well as likely contribution from the people themselves?

(2) In view of the fact that the technical personnel could only be spread very thinly over the area, what is the best method of imparting extension knowledge and practice to responsive villagers and panchayat Members in individual subjects of development, so that they can carry the torch and bring about an irradiating influence in regard to the wide-spread adoption of extension techniques and practices? These, and other cognate questions, are actively engaging the attention of this Ministry as well as the State Governments.

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Summary statement regarding Government expenditure and people's contribution in the Community Development and N.E.S. programme, All-India up to December 31, 1956.

Post-intensive Blocks	Government expenditure		People's Contribution ¹	
	Total (Rs. crores)	Col. (1) as % of, 'pro rata' targets	Value in (Rs. crores)	Per block (Rs. '000)
	1	2	3	4
1. 1952-53 Series. (Oct. 1952 to Dec. 1956) ² ..	28.63	96	11.05	534
2. 1953-54 Series (Oct. 1953 to Dec. 1956) ³ ..	5.64	87	2.65	500
<i>C.D. (Converted N.E.S.) Blocks:</i>				
3. 1955-56 Series	7.39	54	6.38	420
4. 1956-57 Series	7.73	45	9.78	391
<i>N.E.S. Blocks:</i>				
5. 1954-55 Series (Oct. 1954 to Dec. 1956) ..	2.67	62	2.65	206
6. 1955-56 Series (April, 1955 to Dec. 1956) ..	2.58	48	3.16	139
7. 1956-57 Series. (April, 1956 to Dec. 1956) ..	0.60	30	0.64	25
TOTAL ..	60.044	74	36.31	286

NOTES :— 1. In cash, kind and labour.

2. 48 Blocks out of 206 have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks.

3. 9 Blocks out of 53 have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks

4. Total includes a sum of Rs. 4.8 crores as cost (tentative) of imported equipments.

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Physical achievements, people's contribution and Government expenditure in the C.D. and N.E.S. programme up to 31-12-1956.

	Post-intensive Blocks		Community Development Blocks		N.E.S. Blocks			Grand
	1952-53 (Oct. '52 to Dec. 1956) (a)*	1953-54 (Oct. '53 to Dec. 1956) (b)**	1955-56 (April '55 to Dec. 1956) (c)†	1956-57 (April '56 to Dec. 1956) (d)‡	1954-55 (Oct. '54 to Dec. 1956) (e)	1955-56 (April '55 to Dec. 1956) (f)	1956-57 (April '56 to Dec. 1956) (g)	
No of Blocks to which statement relates.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	206	53	152	250†	129	228	248	1,266
I. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (Rs. lakhs).								
1. State and Project Headquarters	501	107	157	239	104	101	35	1,244
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	287	66	52	37	7	11	2	462
3. Irrigation	586	113	111	107	31	29	6	983
4. Reclamation	73	11	8	3	..	..	..	95
5. Health & Rural Sanitation	291	59	74	89	20	19	4	556

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Summary statement regarding Government expenditure and people's contribution in the Community Development and N.E.S. programme, All-India up to December 31, 1956.

Post-intensive Blocks	Government expenditure		People's Contribution ¹	
	Total (Rs. crores)	Col. (1) as % of, 'pro rata' targets	Value in (Rs. crores)	Per block (Rs. '000)
	1	2	3	4
1. 1952-53 Series. (Oct. 1952 to Dec. 1956) ² ..	28.63	96	11.05	534
2. 1953-54 Series (Oct. 1953 to Dec. 1956) ³ ..	5.64	87	2.65	500
<i>C.D. (Converted N.E.S.) Blocks:</i>				
3. 1955-56 Series	7.39	54	6.38	420
4. 1956-57 Series	7.73	45	9.78	391
<i>N.E.S. Blocks:</i>				
5. 1954-55 Series (Oct. 1954 to Dec. 1956) ..	2.67	62	2.65	206
6. 1955-56 Series (April, 1955 to Dec. 1956) ..	2.58	48	3.16	139
7. 1956-57 Series. (April, 1956 to Dec. 1956) ..	0.60	30	0.64	25
TOTAL ..	60.044	74	36.31	286

NOTES :— 1. In cash, kind and labour.

2. 48 Blocks out of 206 have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks.

3. 9 Blocks out of 53 have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks

4. Total includes a sum of Rs. 4.8 crores as cost (tentative) of imported equipments.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Physical achievements, people's contribution and Government expenditure in the C.D. and N.E.S. programme up to 31-12-1956.

No of relates,	Blocks to which statement relates,	N.E.S. Blocks							Grand
		Post-intensive Blocks	Community Develop- ment Blocks						
		1952-53 (Oct.'52 to Dec. 1956)	1953-54 (Oct. '53 to Dec. 1956)	1955-56 (April '55 to Dec. 1956)	1956-57 (April '56 to Dec. 1956)	1954-55 (Oct. '54 to Dec.1956)	1955-56 (April '55 to Dec. 1956)	1956-57 (April '56 to Dec. 1956)	
		(a)*	(b)**	(c)†	(d)‡	(e)		(f)	
206	53	152	250†	129	228	248	1,266		

**I. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(Rs. lakhs).**

1. State and Project Headquarters	501	107	157	239	104	101	35	1,244
2. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	287	66	52	37	7	11	2	462
3. Irrigation	586	113	111	107	31	29	6	983
4. Reclamation	73	11	8	3	..	..	..	95
5. Health & Rural Sanitation	291	59	74	89	20	19	4	556

ANNEXURE II—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Education	217	49	52	56	17	14	3	408
7. Social Education	89	27	35	49	18	16	3	237
8. Communication	423	56	58	68	32	17	3	657
9. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries ..	166	33	17	9	3	1	..	229
10. Housing (Project Staff and rural housing)	34	13	18	17	1	10	2	95
11. Miscellaneous, if any e.g. (a) suspense account, contingencies etc. (b) cost of imported equipment (tentative)	196 N.A.	30 N.A.	157 N.A.	99 N.A.	34 ..	40 ..	2 ..	558 480
TOTAL ..	2,863	564	739	773	267	258	60	6,004

II.—PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION

Cash, kind and labour (value Rs. lakhs)

1,105 265 638 978 265 316 64 3,631

III. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—

1. Fertilizers distributed ('000 mds). .. 6,446 1,171 3,710 3,032 858 949 827 16,993

2. Improved seeds distributed ('000 mds). .. 2,114 526 1,573 1,816 707 540 184 7,490

3. Agricultural demonstrations held ('000 Nos.) .. 1,082 164 373 482 102 231 194 2,628

4. Area brought under fruits ('000 acres)	62	21	57	50	19	18	16	243
5. Area brought under vegetables ('000 acres)	176	39	116	140	30	54	41	596
6. Key village A. I. and Breeding centres started (Nos.)	1,021	290	832	949	232	475	781	4,580
7. Pedigree animals supplied ('000 Nos.)	5	1	4	5	4	2	1	22
8. Pedigree birds supplied ('000 Nos.)	106	19	72	74	20	20	7	318
<i>Reclamation.—</i>								
9. Area reclaimed ('000 acres)	484	139	452	383	163	153	45	1,819
<i>Irrigation.—</i>								
10. Additional area brought under irrigation ('000 acres)	1,278	168	594	654	151	274	71	3,190
<i>Health & Rural Sanitation.—</i>								
11. Primary Health Centres set up (Nos.)	209	154	274	325	203	138	24	1,627
12. Maternity and child welfare centres set up (Nos.)	269	164	195	215	45	53	19	1,060
13. Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.)	58	16	30	32	11	14	6	167
14. Drains constructed (Lakh yds.)	28	6	15	23	5	13	5	95
15. Drinking water wells constructed ('000 Nos.)	28	5	10	16	6	7	1	63
16. Drinking water wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	31	5	15	22	5	8	3	89

ANNEXURE II—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Education—</i>								
17. New schools started ('000 Nos.)	5	2	4	6	2	2	1	22
18. Ordinary schools converted into basic type (Nos.)	2,974	880	1,824	1,510	453	446	361	8,448
<i>Social Education—</i>								
19. Adult Education Centres started ('000 Nos.)	15	4	9	13	4	9	4	58
20. Adults made literate ('000 Nos.)	419	124	240	354	102	197	42	1,478
21. Community Centres started (including Community Recreation Centres, Libraries etc., ('000 Nos.)	38	9	20	26	9	23	6	131
22. Units of people's organisations developed (including Youth Clubs, Farmers Unions, Mahila Samities etc.) ('000 Nos.)	30	9	21	35	12	23	8	138
23. Participation in summer camps:								
(a) No of A.C.C. & N.C.C. Cadets ('000 Nos.)	21	7	16	12	3	4	3	66
(b) No. of students ('000 Nos.)	51	21	14	25	5	14	2	132
24. No. of village-leaders trained ('000 Nos.)	22	7	15	19	7	8	7	85
<i>Communication—</i>								
25. Pucca roads constructed (miles)	2,827	721	1,708	1,416	599	544	197	8,012
26. Kutchia roads constructed (miles):								
(a) New roads constructed ('000 miles)	15	5	7	11	4	4	1	47
(b) Existing roads improved ('000 miles)	9	4	7	11	3	3	1	38

Housing —

27. No. of houses constructed ('000 Nos.)	29	6	26	16	5	13	2	97
28. No. of new model houses built (Nos.)	3,109	1,428	3,526	4,780	1,651	664	196	15,354
29. No. of existing houses improved ('000 Nos.)	33	18	57	21	10	23	6	168
<i>Rural Arts and Crafts—</i>								
30. Demonstration-cum-training centres started (Nos.)	788	242	478	593	186	254	105	2,648
31. No. of persons trained: (a) refresher training ('000 Nos.) .. (b) basic training ('000 Nos.) ..	23 23	2 5	9 3	9 11	1 2	4	.. } .. }	92
32. No. of persons provided with additional employment: (a) Part-time ('000 Nos.) .. (b) Full-time ('000 Nos.) ..	239 60	120 20	59 15	103 61	35 5	20 9	2 1	578 171
<i>Co-operation—</i>								
33. New co-operative societies started ('000 Nos.)	10	3	7	12	..	8	3	49
34. New members enrolled in co-operative Societies ('000 Nos.)	580	122	442	720	242	345	127	2,578
<i>Local Bodies—</i>								
35. No. of Panchayats and other statutory bodies started ('000 Nos.) ..	5	2	6	9	4	6	2	34
36. No. of non-statutory bodies like Village Councils, Vikash Mandals, etc. started ('000 Nos.)	9	4	7	13	4	6	5	48

ANNEXURE II—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>General.</i> —								
37. No. of families benefited by development activities ('000 Nos).	3,480	825	1,175	1,752	904	1,719	515	10,370
38. No. of meetings held of Project Advisory Committees	1,697	662	1,775	2,040	897	895	192	8,158
39. No. of meetings held of State Development Committees .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150

Notes:

N.A. —Not available

*48 Blocks have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks.
 **9 Blocks have been allowed extension for varying periods and continue as intensive C.D. Blocks.
 †Converted N.E.S. Blocks Figures include achievements prior to conversion.

‡Includes one N.E.S. block in N.E.F.A., which has not yet been converted into C.D. Block. Information in respect of the following relates to the period ending 30-9-1956.

	1	2	3
	Physical achievements	People's contribution	Government expenditure
(a)	27 Blocks	27 Blocks	46 Blocks
(b)	5 "	5 "	8 "
(c)	2 "	5 "	19 "
(d)	1 Block	1 Block	3 "
(e)	10 Blocks	10 Blocks	10 "
(f) .. ..	..	..	8 "

(including 4 blocks up to 30-6-56 and 3 blocks and up to 31-3-56).

[Up to 30-6-56 for (1) and (2) and up to 30-9-56 for (3)]

ANNEXURE III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Assessment of achievements in the 1952-53 Post-Intensive Blocks : October, 1952 to December, 1956

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ratio of Total Govt. Expenditure to <i>pro rata</i> targets	People's contribution per block	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
				Agriculture					Animal Husbandry				
				Seeds distributed (%)	Fertilizers distributed (%)	Demonstrations held (%)	Area brought under Fruits Vegetables (%)	Area brought under A.I. and Key Centres started (%)	Breeding bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	420	236	318	467	245	278	576	235	242		
2	Assam	..	558	20	6	37	159	130	175	22	47		
3	Bihar	..	1,307	71	108	254	40	94	109	48	202		
4	Bombay	..	691	52	65	26	56	83	89	30	19		
5	Kerala	..	161	2	14	3	2	2	6	9	23		
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	362	71	37	39	49	52	25	26	24		
7	Madras	..	261	21	525	6	41	28	6	43	131		
8	Mysore	..	159	50	46	59	153	148	22	35	228		
9	Orissa	..	839	208	30	34	60	143	51	26	15		
10	Rajasthan	..	106	257	33	74	62	81	21	378	77		
11	Uttar Pradesh	..	100	339	66	79	45	52	381	61	220		
12	West Bengal	..	339	35	33	38	12	381	51	213	208		
13	Delhi	..	2,110	1,014	47	16	502	3	36	126	4		
14	Himachal Pradesh	..	77	37	2	2	176	572	25	26	6		
15	Manipur	..	1,019	10	2	431	80	52	127	17	7		
16	Tripura	..	778	9	2	135	68	57	203	100	12		
17	N.E.F.A.	..	386	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All-India average				534									
All-India achievements per block (in physical units)				10,065 (mds.)	33,721 (mds.)	5,531 (No.)	320 (acres)	863 (acres)	4 (No.)	23 (No.)	485 (No.)		

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on Page No. 43)

ANNEXURE III—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block											
		Irrigation		Reclamation	Health & Rural Sanitation				Education		Social Education		
		Additional area brought under irrigation (%)	(%)	Area reclaimed (%)	(%)	Drinking water wells constructed (%)	Drinking water wells renovated (%)	Drains constructed (%)	Latrine constructed (%)	New schools opened (%)	Ordinary schools converted into basic type (%)	Adult education centres started (%)	Adults trained/under training (%)
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	275	73	229	97	94	112	227	53	55		
2	Assam	222	123	86	36	368	392	85	73	108	60		
3	Bihar	176	7	136	159	159	197	146	93	186	177		
4	Bombay	44	70	27	44	20	48	100	67	101	26		
5	Kerala*	..	6	21	2	—	12	—	13	14	17		
6	Madhya Pradesh	34	149	157	32	17	12	196	120	64	60		
7	Madras	259	85	41	23	27	34	35	60	26	68		
8	Mysore	25	45	32	88	46	73	65	53	77	68		
9	Orissa	25	40	75	31	28	126	77	120	181	288		
10	Rajasthan	64	271	151	63	45	50	177	160	207	190		
11	Uttar Pradesh	196	69	236	278	41	130	23	53	134	104		
12	West Bengal	33	115	126	80	236	234	65	180	88	211		
13	Delhi	358	252	134	188	1,769	207	477	827	70	191		
14	Himachal Pradesh	..	3	24	48	5	1	112	47	23	38		
15	Manipur	1,480	87	82	26	294	142	600	—	92	294		
16	Tripura	20	82	181	135	25	64	381	93	100	61		
17	N.E.F.A.	18	514	1	—	52	78	23	27	11	12		
		6,204 (acres)	2,038 (acres)	96 (No.)	160 (No.)	12,266 (Yds.)	312 (No.)	26 (No.)	15 (No.)	73 (No.)	2,155 (No.)		

ANNEXURE III—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Social Education		Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Co-operation	
		Units of people's organisations developed	Community centres started	Pucca roads constructed	Kacha roads constructed	New houses constructed	Old houses reconditioned	Demonstration-cum-training centres started	New co-operative societies started	New members enrolled of co-operative societies	
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1	Andhra Pradesh	137	88	157	76	145	110	198	57	217	
2	Assam	61	65	36	243	70	9	289	112	183	
3	Bihar	168	309	14	116	30	1	127	229	107	
4	Bombay	28	61	93	27	72	7	110	48	55	
5	Kerala*	6	18	179	—	N.A.	N.A.	16	5	3	
6	Madhya Pradesh	110	72	136	131	71	N.A.	50	43	29	
7	Madras	23	20	250	30	59	15	44	17	9	
8	Mysore	51	66	79	160	83	24	27	79	183	
9	Orissa	51	144	79	63	56	39	46	105	59	
10	Rajasthan	103	163	93	155	287	427	235	276	115	
11	Uttar Pradesh	223	129	79	146	245	482	84	176	152	
12	West Bengal	161	72	64	87	N.A.	N.A.	80	79	56	
13	Delhi	125	47	93	124	854	476	26	405	352	
14	Himachal Pradesh	33	25	29	24	22	5	40	24	28	
15	Manipur	125	45	64	140	130	24	26	55	N.A.	
16	Tripura	30	66	74	270	229	229	283	224	371	
17	N.E.F.A.	6	50	64	94	22	102	26	2	N.A.	
All-India achievements per block (in physical units)		155 (No.)	195 (No.)	14 (Miles)	67 (Miles)	138 (No.)	168 (No.)	4 (No.)	42 (No.)	2,749 (No.)	

NOTES:—1. There was no allotment for Pondicherry.

2. Reports from Punjab and J & K. for Quarter ending December, 31, 1956 have not yet been received.

3. 4 Blocks in Andhra Pradesh, 7 Blocks in Madhya Pradesh, 15 Blocks in Mysore, 13 Blocks in Orissa and 8 Blocks in West Bengal have been allowed extension and continue as intensive C. D. Blocks.

*Information for 4 Blocks out of 12 allotted to Kerala not available.

**Information relates to the period ending September, 1956.

@ Includes area benefited through soil conservation measures.

—, Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent, as the case may be.

N.A. Not available.

ANNEXURE

GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF

Assessment of Achievements in the 1953-54

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ratio of total Govt. Exp. to <i>pro rata</i> targets (%)	People's contri- bution per Block (Rs.'000)	Physical achievements				
				Agriculture				
				Seeds distrib- uted %	Ferti- lizers distrib- uted (%)	Demons- trations held (%)	Area brought under	
							Fruits (%)	Vege- tables (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	78	683	210	548	722	469	568
2	Assam ..	89	398	25	14	26	246	78
3	Bihar ..	117	664	22	123	129	14	49
4	Bombay ..	N.A.	464	76	82	26	55	28
5	Kerala ..	89**	80	8	382	138	13	21
6	Madhya Pradesh ..	75	427	98	38	50	49	39
7	Madras ..	113	206	117	288	57	26	54
8	Mysore ..	71	487	22	140	85	141	130
9	Orissa ..	101	234	114	21	46	80	245
10	Rajasthan ..	85**	1,158	82	7	58	4	62
11	Uttar Pradesh ..	94	472	207	57	105	102	88
12	West Bengal ..	73	515	28	34	197	47	189
13	Himachal Pradesh ..	42	260	20	15	146	576	—
All-India average ..		87	500					
All India achievements per Block (in physical units)				10,185 (mds.)	22,086 (mds.)	3,143 (Nos.)	341 (acres)	741 (acres)

(Please see foot-notes at the end of

IV

OF INDIA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Post Intensive Blocks: October, 1953 to December, 1956.

as percentages of All-India achievements per Block

Animal Husbandry			Irriga- tion	Recla- mation	Health & Rural Sanitation			
Breeding, A.I. and Key Village Centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Addi- tional area brought under irrigation (%)	Area reclai- med (%)	Drink- ing water wells cons- tructed (%)	Drink- ing water wells reno- vated (%)	Drains cons- tructed (%)	Latrines cons- tructed (%)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
470	228	545	79	478*	125	354	200	158
47	13	24	73	4	176	138	190	316
94	141	277	427	32	77	151	28	81
50	71	49	74	77	29	16	32	35
94	22	89	—	—	15	8	—	279
135	60	29	98	323	53	56	18	12
47	15	61	33	9	60	30	46	42
59	22	96	129	66	57	131	161	63
125	27	39	71	25	208	158	631	468
106	46	12	11	43	53	88	10	144
20	287	113	217	12	181	166	33	39
229	73	277	41	239	135	127	16	114
23	150	12	22	3	179	68	47	—
4 (No.)	23 (No.)	289 (No.)	3,212 (acres)	2,286 (acres)	98 (No.)	103 (No.)	11,844 (Yds.)	322 (No.)

(the statement on page No. 47.)

Assessment of Achievements in the 1953-54

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of					
		Education		Social Education			
		New schools opened	Ordinary schools converted into basic type	Adult education centres started	Adults trained/under training	Units of people's organisations developed	Community centres started
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Andhra Pradesh	237	575	90	92	442	345
2	Assam	121	54	118	57	43	75
3	Bihar	44	81	48	62	33	147
4	Bombay	111	48	90	129	56	68
5	Kerala	—	6	20	22	64	24
6	Madhya Pradesh	165	57	105	47	69	98
7	Madras	28	234	60	65	55	74
8	Mysore	111	176	74	44	28	73
9	Orissa	112	148	228	307	127	158
10	Rajasthan ..	101	6	93	172	67	98
11	Uttar Pradesh ..	10	24	99	53	180	107
12	West Bengal	146	134	107	167	114	72
13	Himachal Pradesh	30	46	66	110	32	67
All-India achievements per Block .. (in physical units)		30 (No.)	17 (No.)	69 (No.)	2,503 (No.)	170 (No.)	153 (No.)

Post Intensive Blocks: October, 1953 to December, 1956 (Contd.)

All-India achievements per Block

Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts	Co-operation	
Pucca roads constructed	Kucha roads constructed	New houses constructed	Old houses reconditioned	Demonstration cum-training centres started	New co-operative societies started	New members enrolled in co-operative societies
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
385	106	44	—	302	87	237
7	74	161	7	70	80	72
7	31	39	—	186	166	93
93	25	22	33	116	41	29
—	80	—	—	162	6	28
157	54	90	52	116	82	46
128	36	9	36	70	72	52
242	422	130	7	12	97	554
59	461	201	57	39	212	171
43	44	419	1,062	70	185	107
43	86	188	201	93	172	141
75	92	N.A.	—	81	84	46
—	89	26	2	—	4	5
14 (Miles)	95 (Miles)	117 (No.)	375 (No.)	4 (No.)	49 (No.)	2,488 (No.)

NOTES :— 1. There was no allotment for Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry.

2. Information for Punjab is awaited.

3. 1 Block in Andhra Pradesh, 3 Blocks in Madhya Pradesh 2 Blocks, in Orissa and 3 Blocks in West Bengal have been allowed extension and continue as intensive C. D. Blocks.

*Includes area benefited through soil conservation measures.

**Information relates to the period ending 30-9-56.

‘—’ Indicates ‘nil’ information or less than 1 per cent, as the case may be.

N.A. Not available.

ANNEXURE V
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
*Assessment of Achievements in the 1955-56 Community Development (Converted N.E.S.) Blocks: April, 1955 to December, 1956.**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ratio of total Govt. Exp. to <i>pro rata</i> targets (%)	People's contribution per Block (Rs. '000)	Physical Achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block						
				Agriculture			Area brought under			
				Seeds distributed (%)	Fertilizers distributed (%)	Demonstrations held (%)	Fruits (%)	Vegetables (%)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	364	217	228	455	237	339		
2	Assam	..	440	15	11	41	68	166		
3	Bihar	..	734	72	118	168	139	86		
4	Bombay	..	211	41	44	29	117	88		
5	Kerala	..	362	7	76	43	119	32		
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	120	54	36	40	77	39		
7	Madras	..	327	51	283	37	50	45		
8	Mysore	..	162	63	137	165	149	76		
9	Orissa	..	1,367	147	184	117	34	241		
10	Punjab	..	725	82	57	97	30	48		
11	Rajasthan	..	673	202	44	70	32	64		
12	Uttar Pradesh	..	236	10	46	66	121	65		
13	West Bengal	..	972	324	28	19	16	53		
14	Delhi	..	346	9	2	44	3	76		
15	Himachal Pradesh	..	10	1	1	53	34	37		
16	Tripura	..	420	1	1	14	62	66		
All-India Average		54	420	10,346 (mds.)	24,410 (mds.)	2,452 (No.)	372 (acres)	761 (acres)		
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		..	..	10,346 (mds.)	24,410 (mds.)	2,452 (No.)	372 (acres)	761 (acres)		

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on page No. 51.)

ANNEXURE V—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All India achievements per Block									
		Animal Husbandry			Irrigation	Reclamation	Health & Rural Sanitation			Drains constructed	Latrines constructed
		Breeding A.I. and Key village centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Additional area brought under Irrigation (%)	Area reclaimed (%)	Drinking water wells constructed (%)	Drinking water wells renovated (%)			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andhra Pradesh	671	257	255	49	346@	92	298	290	300	
2	Assam	5	34	151	307	31	148	151	136	329	
3	Bihar	214	35	26	186	16	173	121	277	129	
4	Bombay	24	92	22	26	20	26	26	33	33	
5	Kerala	31	8	75	4	14	55	39	14	423	
6	Madhya Pradesh	20	11	83	33	359	52	30	6	7	
7	Madras	11	43	63	10	19	59	44	37	72	
8	Mysore	29	35	260	33	33	60	121	139	118	
9	Orissa	18	4	14	64	17	389	233	100	228	
10	Punjab	21	88	262	137	151	139	55	103	13	
11	Rajasthan	31	96	12	51	33	99	62	25	25	
12	Uttar Pradesh	10	193	59	268	17	139	126	64	31	
13	West Bengal	6	29	121	29	3	75	1	68	30	
14	Delhi	—	121	128	116	20	76	132	1,350	423	
15	Himachal Pradesh	27	12	5	2	17	34	43	15	1	
16	Tripura	37	7	—	—	25	384	192	129	148	

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on page No. 51.)

ANNEXURE V—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block							
		Education		Social Education				Community centres started	
		New schools opened	Ordinary schools converted into basic type	Adult education centres	Adults trained/under training	Units of people's organisations developed	Units of people's organisations developed		
1	2	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	129	340	133	143	228	228	204	
2	Assam	156	79	137	120	37	37	98	
3	Bihar	73	47	119	135	171	171	203	
4	Bombay	82	73	66	28	46	46	45	
5	Kerala	34	2	60	100	74	74	296	
6	Madhya Pradesh	175	60	58	49	38	38	29	
7	Madras	100	163	92	143	39	39	93	
8	Mysore	88	57	113	117	61	61	119	
9	Orissa	35	58	237	187	59	59	341	
10	Punjab	149	32	119	82	92	92	41	
11	Rajasthan	141	94	139	281	67	67	107	
12	Uttar Pradesh	33	7	95	64	182	182	85	
13	West Bengal	72	8	100	61	52	52	73	
14	Delhi	355	767	127	264	75	75	122	
15	Himachal Pradesh	51	92	150	156	77	77	96	
16	Tripura	108	25	80	110	9	9	48	
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		26 (No.)	12 (No.)	56 (No.)	1,578 (No.)	140 (No.)	140 (No.)	134 (No.)	

ANNEXURE V—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Co-operation			
		Pucca roads constructed	Kutchha roads constructed	New houses constructed	Old houses reconditioned	Demonstration-cum-training centres started		New co-operative societies started	New members enrolled in co-operative societies		
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1	Andhra Pradesh	193	83	72	72	244	61	116			
2	Assam	6	179	59	31	171	88	80			
3	Bihar	15	37	4	N.A.	118	214	88			
4	Bombay	28	25	3	N.A.	41	45	57			
5	Kerala	116	161	13	4	138	29	67			
6	Madhya Pradesh	44	49	24	23	53	59	34			
7	Madras	202	47	111	71	22	48	122			
8	Mysore	349	247	71	40	18	84	207			
9	Orissa	71	—	41	23	350	58	423			
10	Punjab	9	208	1,005	130	354	199	123			
11	Rajasthan	53	230	110	1,130	182	141	69			
12	Uttar Pradesh	79	118	106	101	80	191	122			
13	West Bengal	56	142	N.A.	N.A.	—	66	34			
14	Delhi	196	51	364	—	32	207	27			
15	Himachal Pradesh	—	27	13	31	—	73	112			
16	Tripura	—	173	7	—	—	53	12			
All-India achievements per Block (in Physical units)		11 (Miles)	49 (Miles)	195 (No.)	376 (No.)	3 (No.)	45 (No.)	2,905 (No.)			

NOTES:—

There was no allotment for Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry.

*Includes information prior to conversion.

**Information relates to the period ending 30th September, 1956.

— Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent, as the case may be.

N.A. Not available.

@ Includes area benefitted through soil conservation measures.

ANNEXURE VI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Assessment of Achievements in the 1956-57 Community Development (Converted N.L.S.) Blocks. April, 1956 to December, 1956.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Ratio of total Govt. Exp. to p.p.o. rata targets (%)		People's contribution per Block (Rs. '000)		Seeds distributed (%)		Fertilizers distributed (%)		Demonstrations held (%)	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	309	141	286	453	409	207			
2	Assam	..	507	13	46	31	106	101			
3	Bihar	..	537	227	104	214	86	120			
4	Bombay	..	197	62	74	5	54	63			
5	Kerala	..	155	4	65	47	79	32			
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	119	66	37	18	9	96			
7	Madras	..	113	23	318	36	82	52			
8	Mysore	..	169	118	138	179	249	69			
9	Orissa	..	165	37	88	37	69	198			
10	Punjab	..	853	114	74	93	66	106			
11	Rajasthan	..	524	87	7	34	92	60			
12	Uttar Pradesh	..	924	190	68	118	79	190			
13	West Bengal	..	164	18	106	25	31	37			
14	Himachal Pradesh	..	92	14	6	45	82	45			
15	N.E.F.A.**	..	145	10	2	228	6	10			
All India average		..	391								
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)				7,266 (Mds.)	12,127 (Mts.)	1,929 (No.)	198 (acres)	562 (acres)			

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on page No. 55.)

ANNEXURE VI—contd

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical Achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block											
		Animal Husbandry				Irrigation		Reclamation		Health & Rural Sanitation			
		Breeding A.I. and Village centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Additional Area brought under irrigation (%)			Acquired reclaimed (%)		Drinking water supplied constructed (%)	Drinking water wells renovated (%)	Drains constructed (%)	Latrines constructed (%)
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Andhra Pradesh	812	290	365	53	208	70	285	302	266			
2	Assam	12	16	190	706	62	417	295	9	503			
3	Bihar	152	43	56	81	76	214	155	135	192			
4	Bombay	28	58	45	45	95	25	23	25	54			
5	Kerala	20	10	78	—	9	16	4	2	209			
6	Madhya Pradesh	22	24	27	21	81	42	22	73	13			
7	Madras	24	57	88	19	39	96	79	34	77			
8	Mysore	19	19	345	24	39	44	48	63	132			
9	Orissa	50	8	38	63	57	199	113	482	170			
10	Punjab	12	91	177	70	158	51	63	143	25			
11	Rajasthan	20	8	5	34	41	78	45	9	24			
12	Uttar Pradesh	10	281	71	279	41	160	123	52	37			
13	West Bengal	—	55	54	48	11	89	4	36	60			
14	Assam	13	343	11	11	7	39	582	68	20			
15	N.E.F.A.**	553	82	15	4	65	—	20	127	96			
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		4	18	297	2,617 (acres)	1,532 (acres)	63	85	9,382 (Yds.)	129			

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on page No. 55.)

ANNEXURE VI—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block							
		Education				Social Education			
		New schools opened	Ordinary schools converted into basic type	Adult education centres started	Adults trained/under training	Units of people's organisation developed	Community centres started		
1	2	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	95	556	98	121	228	178		
2	Assam	173	51	97	114	41	51		
3	Bihar	105	79	184	303	169	259		
4	Bombay	114	46	99	56	37	34		
5	Kerala	22	70	52	45	15	79		
6	Madhya Pradesh	127	92	60	37	66	80		
7	Madras	81	119	60	52	24	55		
8	Mysore	175	66	73	61	37	65		
9	Orissa	171	33	309	263	135	234		
10	Punjab	99	37	97	67	54	44		
11	Rajasthan	99	102	90	149	51	105		
12	Uttar Pradesh	27	8	77	61	203	89		
3	West Bengal	66	29	67	98	112	118		
4	Himachal Pradesh	21	—	48	49	13	48		
5	N.E.F.A.**	—	99	22	59	1	17		
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		25 (No.)	6 (No.)	54 (No.)	1,417 (No.)	140 (No.)	103 (No.)		

ANNEXURE VI—contd.
Physical Achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Co-operation	
		Pucca roads constructed		New houses constructed		Demonstration-cum-training centres started		New co-operative societies started	
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31
1	Andhra Pradesh	292	80	97	33	194	48	129	
2	Assam	2	297	201	31	192	105	178	
3	Bihar	36	38	14	—	6	211	116	
4	Bombay	57	55	1	—	57	39	40	
5	Kerala	119	84	—	—	74	40	98	
6	Madhya Pradesh	151	32	32	24	55	113	68	
7	Madras	184	48	43	49	21	22	188	
8	Mysore	234	92	89	99	305	89	244	
9	Orissa	122	272	155	150	46	106	116	
10	Punjab	58	122	411	194	557	130	127	
11	Rajasthan	49	218	175	519	5	105	54	
12	Uttar Pradesh	44	116	340	226	30	163	102	
13	West Bengal	20	73	N.A.	N.A.	5	51	29	
14	Himachal Pradesh	—	177	55	1	21	99	171	
15	N.E.F.A.**	—	246	—	—	42	2	2	
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		6 (Miles)	44 (Miles)	66 (No.)	86 (No.)	2 (No.)	48 (No.)	2,879 (No.)	

NOTES :—

There was no allotment for Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry.

*Includes information prior to conversion.

**1953-54 N.E.S. Block, not yet converted.

@ Includes area benefited through soil conservation measures.

— Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent as the case may be.

N.A. Not available.

ANNEXURE VII
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Assessment of Achievements in the 1954-55 N.E.S Blocks : October, 1954 to December, 1956.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ratio of total Govt. Exp. to <i>pro rata</i> targets	People's contribution per Block	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block					
				Agriculture			Area brought under		
				Seeds distributed	Fertilizers distributed	Demonstrations held	Fruits	Vegetables	
1	2	3	4	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	90	50	112	318	178	123	
2	Bihar ..	..	353	18	147	339	80	375	
3	Bombay ..	..	115	87	129	15	263	93	
4	Kerala ..	..	110	2	43	14	20	43	
5	Madhya Pradesh	..	69	48	58	22	19	54	
6	Madras ..	..	106	41	364	27	53	70	
7	Mysore ..	..	92	71	36	97	79	120	
8	Orissa ..	..	64	120	104	87	188	348	
9	Punjab ..	..	1,119	53	124	205	58	34	
10	Rajasthan	..	409	151	115	64	28	175	
11	Uttar Pradesh	..	348	237	59	224	81	136	
12	West Bengal	..	147	18	35	109	21	2	
13	Jammu & Kashmir	..	150	41	71	9	79	17	
14	Himachal Pradesh	..	56	13	1	90	61	5	
15	Manipur ..	..	290	4	—	25	1	2	
16	N.E.F.A.	..	45	1	—	15	3	9	
All-India average		..	206	—	—	—	—	—	
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		..	—	5,526 (mds.)	6,655 (mds.)	789 (No.)	149 (acres)	230 (acres)	

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on Page No. 59.)

ANNEXURE VII—contd.

Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block												
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Animal Husbandry			Irrigation Reclamation		Health & Rural Sanitation				Latrines constructed	
		Breeding A.I. and Key Village Centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Additional Area brought under irrigation (%)	Area reclaimed (%)	Drinking water wells constructed (%)	Drinking water wells renovated (%)	Drains constructed (%)			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,423	150	236	64	1,911*	44	90	208	380		
2	Bihar	222	19	33	141	47	219	111	229	434		
3	Bombay	18	25	9	68	68	35	41	85	40		
4	Kerala	83	5	154	61	45	9	10	3	102		
5	Madhya Pradesh	33	70	16	44	157	61	31	11	188		
6	Madras	—	19	6	32	7	41	14	27	29		
7	Mysore	67	15	619	42	26	27	32	144	43		
8	Orissa	—	5	305	135	34	149	364	634	494		
9	Punjab	93	39	775	107	90	68	65	599	11		
10	Rajasthan	—	4	32	20	123	58	78	40	34		
11	Uttar Pradesh	27	316	103	255	42	236	183	121	61		
12	West Bengal	—	42	104	27	12	93	92	171	97		
13	Jammu & Kashmir	194	7	12	11	1	8	16	12	59		
14	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	13	226	909	74	10		
15	Manipur	—	—	—	9	19	102	330	—	2		
16	N.E.F.A.	—	12	5	2	4	18	114	3	12		
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units)		2 (No.)	33 (No.)	155 (No.)	1,167 (acres)	1,263 (acres)	46 (No.)	42 (No.)	3,532 (Yds.)	83 (No.)		

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on page No. 59.)

ANNEXURE VII—contd.

		Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Education				Social Education					
		New schools opened		Ordinary schools converted in'o basic type		Adults education centres started		Adults trained under training		Units of people's organisation developed	
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24				
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	465	92	77	70	102				
2	Bihar	159	57	235	782	254	278				
3	Bombay	101	61	81	45	24	43				
4	Kerala	—	28	53	55	35	44				
5	Madhya Pradesh	187	111	90	50	83	109				
6	Madras	15	242	87	136	38	91				
7	Mysore	233	51	118	105	52	83				
8	Orissa	259	28	465	417	120	258				
9	Punjab	134	38	82	67	60	32				
10	Rajasthan	121	14	110	107	57	129				
11	Uttar Pradesh	37	37	113	81	232	108				
12	West Bengal	41	71	68	78	126	89				
13	Jammu & Kashmir	213	333	16	5	9	25				
14	Himachal Pradesh	11	—	130	227	45	756				
15	Manipur	—	—	80	103	20	43				
16	N.E.F.A.	4	—	15	6	—	7				
All India achievements per Block (in physical units)		13 (No.)	4 (No.)	34 (No.)	795 (No.)	94 (No.)	72 (No.)				

ANNEXURE VII—concl'd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Co-operation			
		Pucca roads constructed (%)	Kutcha roads constructed (%)	New houses constructed (%)	Old houses reconditioned (%)	Demonstration-cum-training centres started (%)		New co-operative societies started (%)	New members enrolled in co-operative societies (%)		
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	55	N.A.	N.A.	185	5	22			
2	Bihar	—	77	11	N.A.	35	196	141			
3	Bombay	87	25	—	N.A.	20	68	61			
4	Kerala	221	12	—	—	226	12	69			
5	Madhya Pradesh	81	81	—	—	163	111	57			
6	Madras	129	50	19	33	—	22	66			
7	Mysore	254	71	144	70	56	61	189			
8	Orissa	243	836	144	62	49	75	115			
9	Punjab	36	98	2	—	648	195	127			
0	Rajasthan	189	84	176	564	—	99	54			
1	Uttar Pradesh	58	126	132	100	27	175	111			
2	West Bengal	7	10	—	—	—	12	67			
3	Jammu & Kashmir	84	121	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	64	308			
4	Himachal Pradesh	625	180	3	—	—	8	27			
5	Manipur	—	277	—	—	—	20	21			
6	N.E.F.A.	—	16	—	—	—	1	1			
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		5 (Miles)	27 (Miles)	110 (No.)	153 (No.)	1 (No.)	44 (No.)	289 (No.)			

NOTES:—There was no allotment for Delhi, Tripura and Pondicherry, N.E.S. Blocks allotted to Assam in 1954-55, have since been converted into C.D. Blocks.

* Includes area benefited through soil conservation measures.

— Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent, as the case may be.

N.A. Not available.

ANNEXURE VIII—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block										Health & Rural Sanitation			
		Animal Husbandry				Irrigation	Reclamation								
		Breeding A.I. & Key Village Centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Additional area brought under irrigation (%)	Area reclaimed (%)	Drinking water wells constructed (%)	Drinking water wells renovated (%)	Drains constructed (%)	Latrines constructed (%)					
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,482	435	403	503	1,228*	108	226	208	264					
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	N.E.F.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		2	9	89	1,203	669	29	35	5,718	63					
		(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(acres)	(acres)	(No.)	(No.)	(mds.)	(No.)					

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on Page No. 63)

ANNEXURE VIII—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block							
		Education				Social Education			
		New schools opened (%)	Ordinary schools converted into basic type (%)	Adult education centres started (%)	Adults trained under training (%)	Units of people's organisations developed (%)	Community centres started (%)		
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	772	97	85	190	724		
2	Assam	12	—	—	—	—	—		
3	Bihar	119	67	149	154	136	133		
4	Bombay	52	95	111	104	40	38		
5	Kerala	301	255	27	21	43	27		
6	Madhya Pradesh	252	164	70	89	39	34		
7	Madras	53	—	68	107	29	44		
8	Mysore	110	113	152	72	40	80		
9	Orissa	106	1	138	164	53	82		
10	Punjab	34	51	76	63	34	20		
11	Rajasthan	125	251	151	164	45	101		
12	Uttar Pradesh	38	11	47	35	196	65		
13	West Bengal	24	—	61	44	40	40		
14	Delhi	411	1,785	52	128	80	79		
15	Himachal Pradesh	35	—	59	67	182	8		
16	Manipur	200	—	52	36	151	33		
17	Tripura	—	153	137	239	26	63		
18	N.E.F.A.	—	—	18	7	1	6		
19	Pondicherry	71	102	64	222	30	45		
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		9 (No.)	2 (No.)	39 (No.)	863 (No.)	100 (No.)	101 (No.)		

ANNEXURE VIII—concl'd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Co-operation		New members enrolled in co-operative societies (%)	
		Pucca roads constructed (%)	Kutcha roads constructed (%)	New houses constructed (%)	Old houses recondi- tioned (%)	Demon- stration- cum-train- ing centres started (%)	New co-operative societies started (%)				
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1	Andhra Pradesh	267	120	144	53	495	38	68			
2	Assam	—	81	42	—	—	150	115			
3	Bihar	14	31	1	N.A.	18	25	42			
4	Bombay	24	79	2	—	13	31	147			
5	Kerala	199	67	N.A.	N.A.	248	55	44			
6	Madhya Pradesh	329	94	69	389	58	11	146			
7	Madras	141	24	56	8	12	18	161			
8	Mysore	372	214	126	46	25	61	124			
9	Orissa	142	202	43	352	306	82	80			
10	Punjab	53	124	784	232	188	92	74			
11	Rajasthan	254	243	338	46	345	183	129			
12	Uttar Pradesh	17	80	56	152	46	22	17			
13	West Bengal	17	130	N.A.	N.A.	11	183	69			
14	Delhi	251	79	359	87	—	8	52			
15	Himachal Pradesh	—	368	N.A.	N.A.	—	8	9			
16	Manipur	—	274	—	—	—	13	N.A.			
17	Tripura	—	132	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	8			
18	N.E.F.A.	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	67	45			
19	Pondicherry	335	121	111	—	—					
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		2 (mils.)	19 (mils.)	65 (No.)	115 (No.)	1 (No.)	37 (No.)	1,514 (No.)			

Notes :—

There was no allotment for Jammu & Kashmir.

*Includes are a benefited through soil conservation measures.

†Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent as the case may be.

N.A.—Not available.

ANNEXURE IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Assessment of Achievements in the 1956-57 N.E.S. Blocks April, 1956 to December, 1956
Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ratio of total Govt. Exp. to 'pro rata' targets (%)	People's contribution per Block (Rs.'000)	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block.				
				Agriculture				
				Seeds distributed (%)	Fertilizers distributed (%)	Demonstrations held (%)	Area brought under	
							Fruits (%)	Vegetables (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	83	70	459	554	817	757	721
2	Assam	41	35	1	33	6	6	—
3	Bihar	13	7	4	13	15	12	12
4	Bombay	26	17	67	115	2	40	46
5	Kerala	23	22	2	40	12	36	8
6	Madhya Pradesh	22	16	38	5	3	7	8
7	Madras	35	5	6	27	23	16	26
8	Mysore	31	12	142	56	23	53	20
9	Orissa	30	4	31	5	8	31	114
10	Punjab	26	82	129	62	30	2	8
11	Rajasthan	44	51	248	15	14	24	49
12	Uttar Pradesh	63	37	289	15	49	80	46
13	West Bengal	17	10	51	185	16	34	12
14	Delhi	8	124	377	14	17	2	129
15	Himachal Pradesh	3	5	—	1	8	15	1
16	Tripura	11	2	28	3	50	36	112
All-India average		30	25					
All-India achievements per Block (in Physical units)		..	..	716	3,219	756	64	161

ANNEXURE IX —contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Animal Husbandry		Irrigation		Reclamation		Health & Rural Sanitation			
		Breeding A.I. and Key Village Centres started (%)	Pedigree bulls supplied (%)	Pedigree birds supplied (%)	Additional area brought under irrigation (%)	Area reclaimed (%)		Drinking water wells constructed (%)	Drinking water re-novated (%)	Drains constructed (%)	Latrines constructed (%)
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andhra Pradesh	860	594	620	569	570*	196	485	431	546	
2	Assam	—	11	—	—	5	158	120	22	104	
3	Bihar	16	26	27	23	10	21	85	40	39	
4	Bombay	21	129	28	98	115	16	13	17	19	
5	Kerala	—	—	93	—	—	12	—	—	258	
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	—	10	7	217	24	17	14	
7	Madras	—	—	—	515	6	—	—	4	—	
8	Mysore	—	78	34	14	21	7	67	74	29	
9	Orissa	—	2	129	12	50	22	42	381	77	
10	Punjab	—	21	25	43	89	31	33	39	—	
11	Rajasthan	—	47	8	39	302	313	162	22	17	
12	Uttar Pradesh	—	249	70	438	6	224	138	6	170	
13	West Bengal	2	37	117	1	11	31	25	32	51	
14	Delhi	—	317	724	86	28	163	150	2,273	1,896	
15	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	4	—	71	—	—	—	
16	Tripura	—	—	—	72	—	81	—	34	—	
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		3	4	28	277	175	5	10	1,808	23	
		(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(acres)	(acres)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	

(Please see foot-notes at the end of the statement on Page No. 67)

ANNEXURE IX—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements as percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Education					Social Education				
		New schools opened	Ordinary schools converted into basic type	(%)	(%)	(%)	Adult education centres started	Adults trained under training	Units of people's organisations developed	Community centres started	(%)
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Andhra Pradesh	163	472	128	171	303	252				
2	Assam	122	89	64	24	62	87				
3	Bihar	19	4	177	24	129	166				
4	Bombay	274	134	97	178	31	88				
5	Kerala	—	—	26	58	185	53				
6	Madhya Pradesh	90	19	27	50	27	30				
7	Madras	458	—	18	35	26	6				
8	Mysore	24	87	89	163	78	61				
9	Orissa	71	64	191	399	70	47				
10	Punjab	90	4	53	68	40	7				
11	Rajasthan	142	169	101	184	48	65				
12	Uttar Pradesh	43	—	88	162	523	177				
13	West Bengal	15	14	29	27	29	26				
14	Delhi	1,366	4,000	175	466	87	102				
15	Himachal Pradesh	12	—	66	70	3	13				
16	Tripura	—	—	—	—	13	—				
All-India achievements per Block (in physical units).		4 (No.)	1 (No.)	14 (No.)	165 (No.)	30 (No.)	23 (No.)				

ANNEXURE IX—concl'd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Physical achievements of percentages of All-India achievements per Block									
		Communication		Housing		Arts & Crafts		Cooperation			
		Pucca roads constructed	Kacha roads constructed	New houses constructed	Old houses reconditioned	Demonstration training centres started	(%)	New co-operative societies started	New members enrolled in co-operative societies		
1	2	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	30	31
1	Andhra Pradesh	381	227	62	10	105	32	157			
2	Assam	—	107	68	11	—	150	212			
3	Bihar	—	30	3	N.A.	20	179	37			
4	Bombay	49	60	N.A.	N.A.	61	237	499			
5	Kerala	104	53	N.A.	N.A.	829	8	21			
6	Madhya Pradesh	190	63	7	—	10	18	25			
7	Madras	130	—	—	—	—	28	27			
8	Mysore	57	101	11	696	—	18	66			
9	Orissa	9	171	56	12	146	84	58			
10	Punjab	32	306	N.A.	N.A.	151	132	87			
11	Rajasthan	626	51	844	1,019	61	64	48			
12	Uttar Pradesh	—	140	212	179	76	305	221			
13	West Bengal	—	154	N.A.	N.A.	215	8	8			
14	Delhi	195	53	5,214	215	122	24	47			
15	Himachal Pradesh	—	321	N.A.	N.A.	—	65	—1			
16	Tripura	—	—	64	9	—	16	109			
All -India achievements per Block (in physical units).		1 (Mile)	4 (Miles)	11 (No.)	33 (No.)	0.41 (No.)	12 (No.)				

Notes :—

There was no allotment for Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Pondicherry and N.E.F.A.

N.A.—Not available.

* Indicates 'nil' information or less than 1 per cent, as the case may be.

* Includes area benefited through soil conservation measures.

ANNEXURE X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Statement showing the position of Extension Staff as on 31-12-1956.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	B.D. Os.		V.L.Ws.		Ag. Extension Officers		Veterinary Doctors		Co-operative Panchayat Inspectors		Extension Officers Village & Small Scale Industries			
		Staff in position		Staff in position		Staff in position		Staff in position		Staff in position		Staff in position			
		Train- ed/ under training	Un- trained	Short- age	Train- ed/ under training	Un- trained	Short- age	Train- ed/ under training	Un- trained	Short- age	Train- ed/ under training	Un- trained	Short- age		
														7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	86	37	..	1,284	56	..	101	22	111	12	110	13	50	73
2	Assam	35	23	..	559	57	38	44	9	30	22	48	5	5	..
3	Bihar	174	..	..	1,966	..	4	172	2	156	18	163	11	28	6
4	Kerala	35	11	..	450	12	18	43	3	17	26	33	14	11	15
5	Madhya Pradesh	137	17	11	1,777	47	99	145	22	95	64	134	23	25	19
6	Madras	57	11	1	675	12	65	69	10	58	12	62	7	N.I.	N.I.
7	Mysore	53	15	2	660	54	95	105	11	34	9	82	25	1	1
8	Orissa	68	9	4	810	..	..	77	4	77	4	77	4	11	..
9	Punjab	73	8	1	871	..	..	70	13	64	19	73	10	8	75
0	Rajasthan	49	26	..	786	..	30	67	1	8	22	51	10	N.I.	N.I.
1	Uttar Pradesh	238	..	15	2,414	..	116	233	..	201	52	210	43	89	..
2	West Bengal	43	25	11	671	..	101	54	25	39	40	41	38	10	18
3	Jammu & Kashmir	9	4	..	186	..	..	12	1	11	2	11	2	N.I.	N.I.
4	Delhi	3	..	1	34	7	1	6	..	11	..	6	..	..	4
5	Himachal Pradesh	11	2	9	107	168	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
6	Manipur	4	..	..	67	2	..	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	1
7	Tripura	5	..	..	52	..	..	4	1	2	3	4	1	3	..
8	N.E.F.A.	6	..	..	49	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pondicherry	2	..	..	40	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	ALL-INDIA TOTAL	1,088	188	56	13,458	415	567	1,214	126	918	309	1,110	207	247	212

ANNEXURE X—contd.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Social Education Organisers						Overseers		Doctors		Sanitary Inspectors		Lady Health Visitors		Midwives		Progress Assistants	
		Men		Women		Staff in position		Shortage		Staff in position		Shortage		Staff in position		Shortage		Staff in position	
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1	Andhra Pradesh	146	15	100	..	134	..	25	15	42	2	22	10	80	58	15	19		
2	Assam	73	15	18	..	44	16	51	14	31	9	8	13	52	35	43	8		
3	Bihar	252	1	74	21	128	102	35	10	71	103	55	119	29	145	102	72		
4	Kerala	43	3	37	10	37	3	4	6	4	7	2	6	19	20	22	3		
5	Madhya Pradesh	224	40	65	33	157	76	21	3	46	25	39	44	140	118	27	14		
6	Madras	114*	20	..	..	55	7	1	5	23	3	13	6	74	30	N.I.	N.I.		
7	Mysore	80	6	49	8	146	17	8	2	65	2	8	2	116	9	..	..
8	Orissa	138	..	24	..	103	..	13	..	13	..	7	6	26	..	..	..
9	Punjab	82	1	64	19	50	29	16	4	22	..	19	3	36	16	N.I.	N.I.		
10	Rajasthan	130*	14*	..	..	66	26	14	8	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	27	35	N.I.	N.I.		
11	Uttar Pradesh	234	19	50	13	63	..	16	47	63	..	12	51	23	229	..	..
12	West Bengal	50	29	28	51	52	27	5	27	..	..	..	..	36	43	..	..
13	Jammu & Kashmir	3*	23*	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	N.I.	N.I.		
14	Delhi	5	..	..	4	4	..	9	1	10	..	11	..	26	..	..	4		
15	Himachal Pradesh	21	1	19	3	12	..	6	4	2	4	..	6	24	..	5	7		
16	Manipur	7	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	4		
17	Tripura	6	1	2	1	4	1	2	..	3	1	..	2	3	5	..	5		
18	N.E.F.A.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Pondicherry	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL-INDIA TOTAL		1,615	173	533	166	1,076	304	395	165	396	156	197	268	717	743	214	136		

NOTES : Information for Bombay not received.

*Separate number for men and women Social Education Organisers not available ; for the All-India total, these figures have been lumped with Men S.E.O's.

N.I. Not indicated.

ANNEXURE XI

Position with regard to the training of various categories of Project Personnel as on 31-12-1956

Sl. No.	Category	Number of Personnel		No. of Trg. Centres functioning	Annual capacity existing
		Trained	Under training		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Village Level Workers :					
	(i) Extension	17,060	5,443	48	8,000
	(ii) Basic	8,313	3,836	54	6,000
2	Gram Sevikas	360	403	27	540
3	Group Level Workers	2,166	208	12	960
4 Social Education Organisers :					
	(i) Men	1,539	358	8	560
	(ii) Women	634	138	..	480
	(iii) Tribal (Supplementary) ..	51	22	1	105
5 Extension Officers (Industries) :					
	(i) Small Industries Service Institutes	143	145	4	600
	(ii) Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas .. ..	..	210	5	750
6	Extension Officers (Co-operation)	155	434	8	800
7	Block Development Officers	1,268	..	3	450
8	Health Personnel Orientation	926	9	3	750
TOTAL		32,615	11,206	173	19,995

ANNEXURE XII

*Training Centres for the training of Social Education Organisers run by the Ministry of
Community Development*

Sl. No.	Centres and its location	No. trained upto 31-12-56	No. under training	Actual capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Nilokheri, District Karnal (Punjab).	439	74	160
2	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Allahabad, P.O. Agricultural Institute, (U.P.)	409	76	160
3	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Gandhigram, District Madurai (Madras)	343	63	160
4	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	421	79	160
5	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Sriniketan (West Bengal)	384	70	160
6	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, The M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda (Bombay) ..	61	40	80
7	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Ram Krishana Mission, Belur Math (West Bengal) ..	56	47	80
8	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Vidya Bhavan Society, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	60	47	80
		2,173	496	1,040
9	Social Education Organiser's Training Centre, Signal's Camp, Ratu Road, Ranchi, for Specialised Training for Tribal Welfare Work	51	22	105
		2,224	518	1,145

ANNEXURE XIII

Training of Block Development Officers

Sl. No.	Centre and its location	Actual Capacity	No. trained upto 31-12-1956	Number under training
1	2	3	4	5
1	Development Officer's Training Centre, Nilokheri (Punjab)	150	429	..
2	Development Officer's Training Centre, Signal's Camp, Ratu Road, Ranchi (Bihar) ..	150	409	..
3	Development Officer's Training Centre, Himayat Sagar, Hy- derabad (Andhra Pradesh) ..	150	430	..
	TOTAL	450	1,268	..

ANNEXURE XIV

List of Publications issued by Ministry of Community Development

Date 18-1-1957

1. Community Projects—
A Draft Outline (Obsolete)
2. Summary Record of 1st Development Commissioner's Conference (Obsolete)
3. Community Projects—
A Road to New India (Obsolete)
4. Community Projects—
A Draft Handbook (Under reprint)
5. Palm Gur Industry (Obsolete)
6. Manual for Village Level Workers
7. Inaugural Address by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari on the occasion of the inauguration of the Social Education Course at Nilokheri (Out of stock)
8. Remarks by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari at the Second Development Commissioner's Conference from 16th April to 19th April, 1953 (Out of stock)
9. Rural Development through self-help by Dr. K.N. Katju (Obsolete)
10. Orientation and Training Course for Project Executive Officers at Nilokheri (Out of Stock)
11. CPA Folders (Obsolete)
12. Handmade Paper Industry
13. Latrines for improved methods of excreta disposals in villages
14. Report for 1952-53 Community Projects Administration (Obsolete)
15. Organisation for a National Extension Service, and Expansion of the Community Development Programme
16. National Extension Service and Community Development Programme (Administrative Organisation at the Block Sub-Division, Districts and State Levels). (Out of stock)
17. Building for Tomorrow (Obsolete)
18. Dehati Tatti (Hindi) (Obsolete)
19. Summary Record of 2nd Development Commissioner's Conference (Obsolete)
20. Soil in Rural Development (Out of Stock)
21. Report for 1953-54 (Obsolete)
22. Summary of Report for—
1953-54 (Obsolete)
23. Manual on Minor Irrigation Works

24. CPA Series No. 25. Guide to Conference Planning (Obsolete)
25. Manual of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry (Out of stock)
26. CPA Series No. 26. Manual on Budget (Under reprint)
27. CPA Series No. 27. National Extension Movement (Out of Stock)
28. 'Kurukshetra' Series :—
 - (a) Brick Kiln, Cooperatives
 - (b) The Village 'Ghani' (Obsolete)
29. Road to Welfare State (Under reprint)
30. CPA Series No. 28. Manual for Village Road Construction
31. Manual on Rural Housing (Out of Stock)
32. CPA Series No. 30. Syllabus for Training of B.D.O's (Out of Stock)
33. CPA Series No. 35. Important Letters issued by C.P.A. (Out of stock)
34. CPA Series No. 36. Summary Record of 3rd Development Commissioner's Conference (Out of stock)
35. Better Irrigation (Under reprint)
36. Better Health (Under reprint)
37. Better Housing (Under reprint)
38. Better Farming (Under reprint)
39. Better Roads (Under reprint)
40. Main Recommendations and Conclusions of 3rd Development Commissioner's Conference (Obsolete)
41. Social Education (Under reprint)
42. CPA Series No. 34 . Draft Manual for Village Level Workers Records
43. Community Development Programme in India
44. Manual on Social Education
45. Remarks by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission at the Fourth Development Commissioner's Conference held at Simla (9th to 12th May, 1955) (Out of stock)
46. Main Recommendations and Conclusions of the 4th Development Commissioner's Conference (Out of stock)
47. Manual of Health (Under reprint)
48. Broadcast Talk by Shri S. K. Dey
49. NES Talk broadcast by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari (Under reprint)
50. Village Play (Out of stock)
51. Better Seeds (Out of stock)
52. Bee-Keeping
53. Report 1954-55 (Obsolete)
54. Summary Record of 4th Development Commissioner's Conference (Obsolete)

55. Information and Community Centre, Manual (Out of stock)
56. 5 1/2 lakh Villages on the move (Out of stock)
57. Primary Health Centre (Out of stock)
58. Draft Manual on Administrative Intelligence
59. CPA Report 1955-56 (Out of stock)
60. Ram Rajya in Action (Out of stock)
61. Training for Village Work
62. Taking a Visitor Round
63. Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks
64. Pure Water for Villages (Out of stock)
65. Rabi Crop Estimate Survey
66. Primary Health Centre—Popular Pamphlet
67. Community Development Programme in India—Report of Survey by Mr. M.L. Wilson
68. Guide for Student/Teacher Apprentices in Village Development
69. Random Thoughts
70. Community Development Programme in India—A Pamphlet prepared to present to Marshal Bulganin
71. N.E.S. and C.P. during 2nd Five year Plan (Out of stock)
72. A critical Analysis of India's C.D. Prog. by Carl C. Taylor
73. Summary of Evaluation Report in Hindi
74. Main Recommendations and Conclusions of 5th Development Commissioner's Conference.
75. Hints on Fish Culture
76. Vikas Mela
77. CPA letters (C.I.)
78. A Guide to Community Development
79. We and Our Country
80. Irrigation, Water and the Community
81. Summary and Main Points on Seminar held at Calcutta
82. Community Projects in Pictures
83. As Others See It
84. Summary Record of 5th Development Commissioner's Conference
85. A Peoples Projects
86. 'Kurukshetra' Symposium
87. Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development

ANNEXTURE XV

No. 23(1)/57-PP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

NEW DELHI, THE 12TH MARCH, 1957

To

The Development Commissioners/Chief Commissioners,
All State Governments/Union Territories.

SUBJECT :—*Coordinated Programme of Social Welfare for Women
and Children in C. D. Blocks to be taken up from April,
1957.*

Sir,

Will you please refer to item 4 of the summary record of the discussions and conclusions of the meeting of the Development Commissioners held on the 10th and 11th December, 1956, forwarded with this Ministry's letter No. MCD/21(8)/P/56 dated December 20, 1956? The proposed scheme of coordination has been approved by the Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, as well as by the Central Committee. A copy of the approved scheme is forwarded herewith for further necessary action.

2. The essential point to be kept in view is that the Central Social Welfare Board has a fairly good achievement to their credit in the field of women and children, all this having been done through the direct initiative of non-official women workers all over the country, and that this arrangement will continue. This will mean that, for all intents and purposes, the Project Implementing Committee at the block level should be treated as a non-official agency to which we will lend the services of our workers in the block, with such financial assistance from the project budget as can be mutually agreed to, subject to the usual supervision in matters relating to the use of these funds. The Block Development Officer will be one of the members of the Project Implementing Committee. It is vital to the success of the co-ordinated programme that he takes active interest in it and makes his fullest contribution at the deliberations of the Project Implementing Committee. I am to request that necessary instructions in this regard may kindly be sent to the B.D.Os. concerned.

3. Your attention is invited to paragraph 2(1) of the attached scheme, wherein it is stated that during 1957/58 not more than one Welfare Extension Project, coterminous with a CD block, will be started in a district. Any exception that may be necessary will be considered separately by the Central Social Welfare Board.

4. A communication regarding the number of NES Blocks in your State which will be converted into CD blocks as from 1st April, 1957, will be sent to you shortly.

Yours faithfully,
(B. R. TANDAN)
Secretary.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Coordinated programme for women and children in new C.D. Blocks.

At the meeting of the National Development Council held in May, 1956, some criticisms were made by Chief Ministers of States regarding the working of the Welfare Extension Projects under the Central Social Welfare Board. At the end of the discussions the Prime Minister observed that there should be close coordination between the Central Social Welfare Board and the Community Projects Administration. This point was again made at the meeting of the National Development Council in December last.

2. The question of coordinating the programme for women and children undertaken in Welfare Extension Projects under the Social Welfare Board and in Community Development Blocks was considered at a meeting of the State Development Commissioners held on the 10th and 11th December, 1956. Development Commissioners felt that it would help in fully utilising resources, both of finance and personnel, if there was a large measure of coordination and joint endeavour between the Community Development Programme and the activities of the Social Welfare Board.

The proposals for co-ordinated working in the main are:—

(1) The Central Social Welfare Board has a programme to take up 990 Welfare Extension Projects during the Second Five Year Plan. Each of these projects covers 25 villages, say roughly one-fourth of a Community Development Block. The Ministry of Community Development's programme is to have 1,120 Community Development Blocks during this period; it may be convenient and advantageous to locate a Welfare Extension Project in every Community Development Block that is taken up in future, and make it coterminous with the Community Development Block. The duration of the programme in a Welfare Extension Project will be three years, as in the case of the Community Development Block. During 1957-58, the number of N.E.S. Blocks to be taken for intensive development will be 200. During this year, not more than one Welfare Extension Project, coterminous with a C.D. Block, will be started in a district. Any exceptions that may be necessary will be considered separately by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(2) The State Development Commissioner should be a member of the State Social Welfare Board.

(3) The Welfare Extension Projects are now implemented through Project Implementing Committees at district level. In future, there will be a separate Project Implementing Committee for each Project of the new pattern. The composition of the Committee will be as below:—

Chairman—a non-official will be selected by the Central Social Welfare Board; the District Collector will nominate not more than three officials, including the Block Development Officer, as members three non-officials will be nominated as members from among the members of the Block Advisory Committee, as many of them as possible being women; about eight non-officials will be selected by the Central Social Welfare Board.

The Chairman of the Project Implementing Committee will be an *ex-officio* member of the Block Advisory Committee.

(4) Within this broad framework, the State Governments and State Social Welfare Boards should work out organisational patterns and plans to ensure the most fruitful joint effort suited to the circumstances of their States.

(5) While it is recognised that the pattern of joint effort will vary, and indeed perhaps, should vary, to suit local circumstances and conditions, the outlines of a possible method of joint effort which may be considered and worked are:—

(a) The three-year programme for the block would first be drawn up and approved by the Project Implementing Committee at the block level as well as by the Block Advisory Committee. Thereafter, financial assistance from the C.D. Budget would be made as grants-in-aid to the P.I.C. by the competent authority, *e.g.* the B.D.O. the Collector, or the Development Commissioner, as the case may be. It was considered that the procedure of making half-yearly advance payments, as in respect of the C.D. Blocks, could be conveniently followed.

(b) Assistance from the community development programme will be provided by way of services, staff and funds, *e.g.*—

(i) some of the services available in a Community Development block would also be available for the programme for women and children, *e.g.* the Primary

Health Centre, the medical personnel, and the provision for four maternity and child welfare centres in each block;

- (ii) audio-visual equipment;
- (iii) provision for rural sanitation;
- (iv) one social education organiser (woman), and two gram sevikas; (This staff will not be transferred to the P.I.C., but their services and assistance should be available to implement the programme to the fullest extent.)

(v) the following financial allocations:—

					Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Balwadi (Creaches & Pre-primary schools)	..	..	..	5,000 (10,000)	10,000 (20,000)	15,000
II.	Social Education	..	..	..	7,000 (20,000)	3,000 (10,000)	10,000
III.	Training in rural arts and crafts	..	..	..	7,500 (25,000)	7,500 (25,000)	15,000

The figures indicated in brackets represent the amount in the Community Development Block schematic budget after deducting the provision for the same head in the N.E.S. Budget and also Rs. 20,000 on account of audio-visual equipment. This will give an idea of the proportion of funds available under each head suggested to be given for the coordinated programme. The above allocations may be regarded as ceilings; actual allotment in respect of each block will depend on the needs of the area and the nature of the programme.

- (c) At the post-intensive stage of the Block, one woman social education organiser and, possibly, the two gram sevikas will remain in the block and assist in the programme continued by the P.I.C. The primary health centre and maternity centres will continue to function in the block.

(6) The State Social Welfare Board will have an official of the State Government to work as the Treasurer of the Board, with clearly defined functions.

3. The Central Social Welfare Board also propose to provide some small institutional services for the physically handicapped. These services may be located in the areas covered by the Projects of the new pattern without forming part of the programme itself, and with a provision outside the budget of the project. In other words, they will be treated as 'Non-project inputs'.
